THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 1.

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harmony, without which there can be no public happiness, yet the said Samuel Chase, disre-'garding the duties and dignity of judicial char-'acter, did at a circuit court, for the district of

fears and resentment of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against their state, government, and constitution, a conduct highly censurable in any, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in a judge of the supreme court of the United States, and moreover that the said Samuel Chase, then and there, under pretence of exercising his judicial right to address the said grand jury, as aforesaid, did, in a manner highly unwarrantable, endeavor to excite the odium of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against the government of the United States, by delivering opinions, which, even if the judicial authors. The competent to their expression, on a suitable occasion in a proper man-

sion, on a suitable occasion in a proper man-ner, were at that time and as delivered by him,

highly indecent, extra-judicial and tending to prostitute the high judicial character with which he was invested, to the low purpose of

'an electioneering partizan.

"And the house of representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any further ar-

ticles or other accusation, or impeachment against the said Samuel Chase, and also of re-

plying to his answers which he shall make unto the said articles, or any of them, and of offering proof to all and every of the aforesaid

'articles, and to all and every other articles, in-'peachment or accusation, which shall be exhi-

bited by them, as the case shall require, do de-mand that the said Samuel Chase may be put

to answer the said crimes and misdemeanors, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given, as are agreeable to law and justice."

The vote stood, on the eighth charge, nincteen

gainst him, and fifteen for bim.

I invite gentlemen to read that charge as a lit-

erary curiosity, and also the address to the grand jury of Baltimore, for such a phillippic

was never given in the world. They are as fol-

Copy of the conclusion of a charge delivered and

read from the original manuscript at a circuit court of the United States, holden in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the 2d day of May, 1803,

by Sumuel Chase, one of the judges of the su-preme court of the United States.

bill of rights, "who have property in, a com-

mon interest with, and an attachment to, the

"The purposes of civil society are best an

swered by those governments, where the public sufety, happiness, and prosperity are best se-cured, whatever may be the constitution or form of government; but the history of man-

tion, and there is no power to dispense with the execution of the laws; where justice is in-

partially and speedily administered, and the poorest man in the community may obtain re-dress against the most wealthy and powerful.

and riches afford no protection to violence; and

where the person and property of every man are secure from insult and injury; in that coun-

try the people are free. This is our present sit-uation. Where law is uncertain, partial, or ar-

bitrary; where justice is not impartially ad-ministered to all; where property is insecure.

and the person is liable to insult and violence, without redress by law, the people are not free,

this situation, I greatly fear we are fast ap-

tional institutions were framed to secure to ev-

ery member of the society, equal liberty and equal rights; but the late alteration of the fed-

'eral judiciary by the abolition of the offices of 'the sixteen circuit judges, and the recent change in our state constitution, by the establishing of universal suffrage, and the further alteration 'that is contemplated in our state judiciary (if

'adopted) will, in my judgment, take away all security for property and personal liberty.—
'The independence of the national judiciary, is already shaken to its foundation, and the vir-

tue of the people can alone restore it. The in-dependence of the judges of this state will be entirely destroyed, if the bill for the abolition

of the two supreme courts should be ratified by the next general assembly. The change of the state constitution, by allowing universal suffrage, will, in my opinion, certainly and ra-

pidly destroy all protection to property, and all security to personal liberty; and our repub-lican constitution will sink into a mobocracy,

'I can only lament, that the main pillar of

our state constitution, has already been thrown down by the establishment of universal suf-

frage. By this shock alone, the whole building

totters to its base, and will crumble into ruin

before many years clapse, unless it be restored to its original state. If the independency of your state judges, which your bill of rights wisely declares "to be essential to the impar-

tial administration of justice, and the great se-curity to the rights and liberties of the people,'

shall be taken away by the ratification of the

the worst of all possible governments.

You know, gentlemen, that our state and na-

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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION

OFFICIAL REPORTS

MR. R. SUTTON, CRIEF REPORTER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued]

The third section was then read. Mr. HARDIN moved to strike out the words which shall not be sufficient ground of impeach-

Mr. HARDIN. I invite gentlemen to examine the constitution of the United States. There is no way to address a man out office for any offence for which he may be impeached. In our constitution there are several incongruities. I

will read the section on this subject:
"A competent number of justices of the peace
'shall be appointed in each county; they shall be
'commissioned during good behaviour, but may
'be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or of any infamous crime, or on the ad-

The convention will perceive that the power of removal extends beyond misbehaviour in of-fice, and that you can remove by address for any thing for which you could by impeachment. You can remove a justice of the peace for tyranny, treason, or any crime of that description. I
see no reason why when you come to address a
man out of office, you exclude in the address
what is the subject of impeachment. Any one
may see the great difficulty which might grow
out of it. The consequence will be when you what is the subject of impeachment. I which might grow out of it. The consequence will be, when you remove by address, it will be said, that is a subject of impeachment. I wish the legislature to have power to remove by address if the judge behave outrageously bad. Shall there be now way to remove him by address, no way to get at him but by impeachment? We know the delays, formalities, and ceremonies attending an impeachment. I wish the legislature to have the right to address out a man for any thing for which he could be impeached out. I can see why the power of addressing out of office should be more extensive than the power to impeach. It is no crime to be superannuated, yet the legislature should have power to remove by address. It is no crime to be so deaf as not to be able to hear a worl, like Judge Duvall, who address. It is no crime to be so deaf as not to be able to hear a worl, like Judge Duvall, who held his office as judge of the supreme court for ten years after, and was superannuated besides. It was no offence in Judge Heath of Baltimore to become insane, and yet congress could not remove him. It is important that the power to remove by address, should be more extensive than by impeachment, but that the power to remove by address should be excluded from the very office for which you may impeach, I cannot missing the force of markind are governed by their passions, and not by reason.

"Falschood can be more readily disseminated that truth, and the latter is heard with reluctione if the popular prejudice. From the year 1776, I have been a decided and avowed advocate for a representative, or republican form of government, as since established by our state and national constitutions. It is my sincere wish that freemen should be governed by their passions, and not by reason.

"Falschood can be more readily disseminated that truth, and the latter is heard with reluctance if repugnant to popular prejudice. From the year 1776, I have been a decided and avowed advocate for a representative, or republican form of government, as since established by our state and national constitutions. It is my fence for which you may impeach, I cannot un-derstand. There are a thousand ways in which their conduct may be very wrong, and yet you

cannot impeach them
Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. The committee tranarrick. A. Wickelfff R. The committee transcribed this article from the present constitution, and if there is any thing wrong in it, our ancestors were guilty of it. If it needs correction, I am willing it should be done. I am inclined to enlarge the subject of impeachment, and to prescribe the offences for which an officer shall be impeached. I am extremely anxious to retain the power of impeachment, because it disqualifies a man from any office. I think this will dress of two thirds of the general assembly. If no other gentleman does it, I shall, hereafter move to specify the grounds for which a judge may be impeached.

The motion to strike out was agreed to. Mr. HARDIN. I will now renew the same amendment that I made in committee of the whole, to strike out "two-thirds," and insert "a majority: "and on that question I shall call for the yeas and navs. I desire now to call the at-tention of the house to the third, fourth, and eighth articles of Judge Chase's impeachment. The third charge is thus:

" ARTICLE III.

" That, with intent to oppress and procure the conviction of the prisoner, the evidence of John Taylor, a material witness on behalf of the aforesaid Callender, was not permitted by the said Samuel Chase to be given in, on pro tence that the said witness could not prove the 'truth of the whole of one of the charges con-'tained in the indictment, although the said On this charge eighteen were against Judge Chase and sixteen for him.

The fourth charge is as follows:

" ARTICLL IV "That the conduct of the said Samuel Chas was marked, during the whole course of the said trial, by manifest injustice, partiality, and

ntemperance, viz:
'I. In compelling the prisoner's counsel to 'reduce to writing, and submit to the inspection of the court, for their admission or rejection. 'all questions which the said counsel meant to propound to the above named John Taylor, the

"2. In refusing to postpone the trial, although an affidavit was regularly filed, stating the absence of material witnesses on behalf of the accused; and although it was manifest, that, with the utmost diligence, the attendance of such witnesses could not have been procured,

temptuous expressions towards the prisoner's counsel; and in falsely insinuating that they wished to excite the public fears and indigna tion and to produce that insubordination to law, to which the conduct of the judge did, at the same time, manifestly tend:

"4. In repeated and vexatious interruptions

of the said counsel, on the part of the said judge, which, at length, induced them to abandon their cause and their client, who was thereupon convicted and condemned to fine and im

5. In an indecent solicitude, manifested by the said Samuel Chase, for the conviction of the accused, unbecoming even a public prose-cutor, but highly disgraceful to the character of 'a judge, as it was subversive of justice."
On that charge, also, there were eighteen against and sixteen for him.

" ARTICLE VIII. "And whereas a inutual respect and confi dence between the government of the United States and those of the individual states, and between the people and those governments, re-'apectively, are highly conducive to that public 'military stations, and that they, at every risk

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 3, 1849.

on the journals of the first Congress, and may be seen in the proceedings of the convention that framed our form of government. With great concern I observe, that the sons of some of these characters have united to pull down the beautiful fabric of wisdom and republicantism, that their fathers erected! acter, did at a circuit court, for the district of Maryland, held at Baltimore in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and three, pervert his official right and duty to address the grand jury, then and there assembled, on the matters coming within the province of the said jury, for the purpose of delivering to the said grand jury an intemperate and inflamatory political harrangue, with intent to excite the fears and resentment of the said grand jury, and of the grand people of Maryland against

the beautiful fabric of wisdom and republicanism, that their fathers erected!

"The declarations, respecting the natural rights of man, which originated from the claim of the British parliament to make laws to bind Americal in all cases whatsoever; the publications, since that period, of visionary and theoretical writers, asserting that men, in a state of society, are entitled to exercise rights which they possessed in a state of nature; and the modern doctrines of our late reformers, that all men, in a state of society, are entitled to enjoy equal liberty and equal rights, have brought this mighty mischief upon us; and I fear that it will rapidly progress, until peace and order, freedom and property, shall be destroyed. Our people are taught as a political creed, that men, living under an established government, are nevertheless entitled to exercise certain rights

rights.

"I have long since subscribed to the opinion, that there could be no rights of man in a state of nature, previous to the institution of society; and that liberty, properly speaking, could not exist in a state of nature. I do not believe that any number of men ever existed together in a state of naturef without some head, leader or chief, whose advice they followed, or whose precepts they obeyed. I really consider a state of nature as a creature of the imagination only, although great names give a sanction to a contrary opinion. The great object for which men acquired by becoming a member of a community, which gives the protection of the whole to every individual. Without this protection it would, in my opinion, be impracticable to enjoy personal liberty or rights. From hence I conclude that liberty, and rights, (and also property) must spring out of civil society, and must be forever subjected to the modification of particular governments. I hold the position of particular governments. I hold the position of my honorable colleague. He has the advantage of me in that particular. If I were asked in what part of the Heavens the Aurora Borealis dwelleth, how could I tell?

As the poet says:

"Like the Borealis race" derived only from the conventions of society, and may with propriety be called social rights. I cheerfully subscribe to the doctrine of equal liberty and equal rights, if properly explained. I understand by equality of liberty and rights, only this, that every citizen, without respect to property or station, should enjoy an equal share of civil liberty; an equal protection from the laws, and an equal security for his person and property. Any other interpretation of these terms, is in my judgment, destructive of all government and all laws. If I am substantially correct in these seutiments, it is unnecessary to make any application of them, and I will only ask two questions. Will justice be impartially administered by judges dependant on the legislature for their continuance in office, and also for their support? Will liberty or property in, a common interest with, or attachment to, the community?"

As the poet says:

As the poet says:

I repeat again that I went for Adams because they endeavored to prove bargain, sale, and corruption, on six or seven men of my state. If my country is about to go to war, I will prevent it if I can, but if she gets into war, I will help the late war with Mexico. If a man, living in another state, should say that six or seven men in Kentucky had sold themselves, I should stantially softree to inquire; I should go for Kentucky in a moment.

I extremely regret to have any difficulty with any gentleman. I regretted the speech of my houorable coffeague a few days since. I attack no gentleman, and I do not intend to do so, but I will defend myself. I have been a consistent whig and intend to die so; but I append to the democrats, if I have ever treated them with disrespect. One reason, among others, with the late of the property in the convention of the convention of the property in the convention of the property in

nat no more flagrant conduct has been manifest ed on the bench since the days of judge Jeffries effort of judge Chase was to punish any, the slightest expression, of disrespect to the President, or his family, or his cabinet. The administration of Mr. Adams was particularly marked. It was intended to perpetuate his kind (in ancient and modern times) informs us "that a monarchy may be free, and that a respublic may be a tyranny." The true test of liberty, is in the practical enjoyment of protect tion to the person and the property of the citizen, from all enquiry. Where the same laws govern the whole society without any distinction and there is no away to distance with he commenced a system to perpetuate his power, and finally perhaps, to end in the subversion of the government. He had a pretence for a war against France and a large standing army, when there was no prospect of war at all. Then, as part and parcel of the same measure, he had an lien law, to enable him to send out of the ountry any man who was troublesome to him In addition to that, he had a law to indict and punish a man at pleasure, for any word spoker disrespectfully of the President of the United States, his family, or his cabinet. For that others was a gentleman from Vermont, (Matthey von,) who afterwards represented the state of Kentucky in the congress of the United States. Part and parcel of the same was a system of direet taxation, and also of indirect taxation in the shape of excise. His standing army, his alien and sedition law, and his system of internal taxation, together with such men as judge Chase, constituted a machinery by which he cal culated to perpetuate his power and subvert the government of the United States.

There was a great deal of virtue in public sen-ment, and there my worthy friend from Bourbon will find the public voice expressed, was most noble and honorable to the American charother there was a voice raised against him and his measures, and the public sentiment, notwith-standing the lever of his power, his large army. his alien and sedition law, and his whole system of excise and taxation, hurled him from power The republican party, as it was then called, did intend to make an example of judge Chase, be-cause he deserved it; and they meant to make this example just as the whig party in England had made one of that tyrant Jeffries. Articles of impeachment were preferred against him b an overwhelming majority fresh from the republican ranks, and each article of impeachment was voted on by the house of representatives nd earried by a majority of two to one, and this was thought enough to authorize his convic and the New England States had then as they have now a great disproportion of power in the sen-ate, for even the smallest of them are sovereign-ties, and have an equal power in the senate with the larger states. There was, as I said the with the larger states. There was, as I said the other day, a small federal party in the senate and if I said any thing on that occasion offen sive in relation to the powdered heads of thes gentlemen and their affected nobility, I wil take it back; but it was literally true lacked the ribbons and the star, and that was all; they could not even board in the city, but mus go to Georgetown and ride in their splendid carriages, so brilliant that when the sun struck up on them they gleamed as when the sun on the surrounding hills of Utiea fell on the burnished

bill passed for that purpose, it will precipitate the destruction of your whole state constitu-tion; and there will be nothing left in it, worarms of Casar's soldiers. thy the care or support of freemen.
"I cannot but remember the great and patriotic characters, by whom your state constitution was framed. I cannot but recollect that attempts are also becomes the statement of As I said, on the third charge, eighteen of these senators were against Jindge Chase, and sixteen for him, and on the fourth charge, the same number eighteen to sixteen, on the last there was a falling off of one of those that were for him, and the vote stood nineteen against, and fifteen for him. He lived and died on the bench, an example to the world of judicial types. The sheriff of Marion county advertised his office, and it was bid for like horses in the streets. One man bid eight hundred dollars for it, and although willing to give bond for himself, was been the properties of the sheriff and it was not up again. tempts were then made in favor of universal suffrage; and to render the judges dependant upon the legislature. You may believe, that the gentlemen who framed your constitution, possessed the full confidence of the people of possessed the full confidence of the people of Maryland, and that they were esteemed for their talents and patriotism, and for their public and private virtues. You must have heard that many of them held the highest civil and that they, at every risk subject as well as some others Nelson county is divided. I will not say who is right, but I at any rate wanted to use it for a political will declare that I differ from him in opinion.

an said there was a man;

nevertheless entitled to exercise certain rights which they possessed in a state of nature; and also, that every member of this government is entitled to enjoy an equality of liberty and up for Kentucky, Another reason for standing up for Kentucky, was, at the time I entered upon the first branching but means of 2 court of appeals, I wish here to submit a few up for Kentucky, was, at the time I entered upon declare now, as I have frequently done, that I will declare now, as I have frequently done, that I

trary opinion. The great object for which men any man in my party has fought faithfully, I establish any form of government, is to obtain have, and I have been making battle for it ever establish any form of government, is to obtain security to their persons and property, from viscolence; destroy the security to either, and you tear up society by the roots. It appears to me that the institution of government is really no sacrifice made, as some writers contend, to national liberty, for I think that previous to the formation of some species of government, a state of liberty could not exist. It seems to me that personal liberty and rights, can only be me that personal liberty and rights, can only be meaning by becoming a member of a comput. be battered down by a popgun or a pocket pis-

It will be no labor to trace my position. That

"Like the Boreatis race

them nonorally, if I have ever treated them with disrespect. One reason, among others, why I struck for a convention, was the practice of the governors of Kentucky, in filling all the offices with none but whigs. I believe the offices with none but whigs. I believe the offices should be distributed without reference to politics. I believe the result would be that when the elections of the country were thrown into the hands of the people, those elections would be without party feeling. I saw that the power and patronage were getting into the hands of the whigs, and I struck for a convention. I saw that three or four governors more would root out all the democrats as clean as the diggers of ginseng dug it up, and carried it off to China. I cannot see the principle that requires two thirds. We are a government of the people. In all our operations the government is based upon the hypothesis that the people are competent to govern; and if competent ern, how are they competent to govern? y majorities, and every government of a minor y is a tyrrany, call it by what name you will I know that the honorable delegate from Bonn bon said that he could not trust the people. know they sometimes run off with a great deal of feeling; but whom shall we trust? Are we to trust the appointing power in the hands of the governor? Surely not. We have tried that, and it has bers of the legislature? God forbid. I do not know that I very well understand the cours which my friend from Bourbon pointed out; but I think we once had a practice in this state sim that to that which he recommended, and if so, I have a deep-rooted objection to it. We know that the state of Kentucky has been scandalized by the sale of the sheriff's and clerk's offices. enit courts have bought their offices. General Allen was made clerk of Green county in 1793 and the report was that he sold the office to a man named Jack Barret. The judge appointed Jack Barret, his vendee, and the office has been held by one or the other for the period of fifty seven years. How was it in Hardin county? Ben. Helm was elected clerk in 1797, and Mr. Haycraft, the present incumbent, when a boy, was brought into his office and raised there, and very pretty boy he was. Mr. Helm had a neie as pretty as he. They wooed and courted. and They wooed and courted, and at last he married Sally Helm. nicle of Sally, resigned, and seemed to give Inveraft up the office. John Helm, the father Hayeraft up the office. John Hehn, the father of Sally, at the age of eighty, died. In his will he distributed his properry among his children, but he said, "I charge Sally with \$3,000, and my brother Ben can tell what became of the money." The fair and literal meaning of which is that he bought the office for his daughter,

> counties where I practice law. In the county of Bullitt, it is reported that Noah Summers bought George Pope out; and in the county of Spencer, it is also said the county court clerk' office was likewise sold. I do not know wheth er the clerk of Marion-Mr. KELLY. 1 will not pennit any such charges to be made in my presence against a dead brother.

from his brother Ben. We have in Nelson as fair a clerk as any in the world—Mr. Slaughter

father gave two thousand dollars for the office Now, that embraces the three clerkships in the

-and the report is that thirty two years ago, his

Mr. HARDIN. Now, the gentlemen says he will not permit any charge to be made against his dead brother. I would be very loath to make any charges upon his father, or his brother. I

bench, an example to the world of judicial tyrianny, and a proof of the impracticability of impeaching a judge. Now my colleague thinks the acquittal of judge Chase was right. On that

dollars, rather than not to have made the who are most excellent lawyers, sharp, keen

have been before the people in one way or another for some thirty nine years, and I have never heard it once demanded by the public sentiment. The court of appeals is the court of the state, and there is a fitness in its being held at the capital of the state. The governor and all the state officers reside here, and the people are in the help of programs are the state. the habit of resorting here to transact their business with the government. It was necessary, therefore, to the symmetry of the operations of our government that the court being for the state at large should hold its sessions wherever was the seat of government. But we were told by gentlemen from the southern and southwestern prottings of the state that the people are in crn portions of the state, that the people desire it to be branched. I have never heard the peo-ple say a word on the subject, but I will say that the lawyers want it. And in that I do not think I am mistaken, nor do I intend any disrespect whatever to the lawyers when I say it. It is an honorable profession, and one that controls, in a great degree, public sentiment, and one also that, from time to time, has done a great deal towards saving this state from anarchy and confusion. But how are the people to be benefitted? Why, says one gentleman, it is a matter of great no portance that the lawyer who argues a case in the court below, must come up and argue it in the court above. Could not the lawyer write the court above. Could not the lawyer write out his argument and send it bere? I sit not the every day practice for lawyers who live as far away even as Hickman county to write out their arguments and send them up to the court here? I tell you a well written argument is of more weight than the best vira voce one ever made in court. There is the only place where the hellot here; is writingle. It is no incovered. here? I tell you a well written argument is of more weight than the best vice voce one ever made in court. There is the only place where the ballot box is preferable. It is no inconvenience for these lawyers to send their arguments

Ohio to come here, than to ride along on hor the court will be either there or at Owingsville f there is to be four districts-and if there is three, it will be at l'aris. Is it not more con venient for that people to come here, especially when most of them will have other business to when most of them will have other business to transact here? Well, suppose the branch in the next district to be held either at Harrodsburgh or Danville, I ask if It would not be more convenient for the people of Shelby, Hardin, Trim-ble, Oldham, Jellerson, Bullitt, Spencer and Nelson to come to this place than to go to either of the others? I should like to see you (Mr. C. . Wickliffe) riding through the mud just to pay you for your advocacy of this proposition of branching. Suppose that the branch in the uext district should be held at Greensburgh, Munfordsville, or Glasgow, would it be more convenient for the people of Breckinridge, Daviess, Ohio, and Meade to go to either of those places than to come here? Then, I ask my triend from Daviess, will Mahomet go to the

Packets are running every day from where the gentleman lives to Louisville, and when the ailroad is completed, from thence to Frankfort, in two or three hours. Or if not by railroad, there is a good turnpike and slack-water naviga tion, rendering it altogether more convenient to come here than to go to either of those other places. In the next district the branch would probably go to the town of Princeton, which would be its entre. I ask the gentleman from Henderson (Mr. Dixon) if he would not as soon come here, as he could very conveniently by water, as to go to Princeton? And will it not be extremely inconvenient to the judges, men of advanced years, generally between forty and sixty—for even now the most eligible men for the office are over fifty years of age—to hold a term of ten weeks at Mountsterling, next at Danville, and next at Greensburgh, supposing these to be the points of location. Would it not be extremely oppressive upon them, to be obliged to ride on horse-back, through the mud, if it was muddy, or through the inelemency of the weather, if it was inclement, from Mountsterling to Princeton, a listance of near three hundred miles.

llow long would it take to finish the business at the branches? The court finished its business nere in about 110 days, but I venture to say that they will have to sit eight, inne, or ten weeks; that each of these branches—say eight weeks; that would take eight months in the year to hold the sessions alone, of the court. There could be no mistake about it, and for the reason that the businessake about it, and for the reason that the businessake about it. they will have to sit eight, nine, or ten weeks at ness before them would be doubled, and as I think, trebled. Gentlemen have said it would bring justice to the door of every man, or in one gentleman's language, it would bring Mahomet to the mountain. I do not know about its bringng justice to every man's door, but I do know is will bring more cases into the court. I have looked over the docket of the court, and I find that there are a set of gentlemen who practice here-some come here of course, in self-defence—whose record so that they may bring their causes up to the court of appeals, instead of fighting fair, face to face. It reminds me of the fashion of the governor's appointments, of making two or three appointments out of one. It is a fashion now of appointing a judge of the court of appeals from the circuit courts, and then appointing another circuit judge in his place, thus making two appointments out of one. These lawyers have the same fashion of getting an error or blunder into the record, that they may have a pretence for appealing, and thus making two causes out of one. In examining the docket, to see who these lawyers are, who thus took two mouthfuls out of a case, I find that two of them

dollars, rather than not to have made the speech, but the suit was withdrawn.

Where then are you to vest the appointing power? In the courts? Do we not know that it is a general practice for them to select the members of their own family for these offices? In the senit of a spring omnerset to the republible of the republible of the said is supported John Quarter to the benefit of a spring omnerset to the republible of the said is supported John Quarter to the tenefit of a spring omnerset to the republible of the said is said is supported John Quarter to the tenefit of a speech, but the suit was withdrawn.

Where then are you to vest the appointing power? In the courts? Do we not know to wards the members of their own family for these offices? In the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, or the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that she benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that whe benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that whe benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that be benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that whe benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that whe benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that whe the benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that whe he he benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that whe he he benefit of a telescope—out of fifty lawyers, that whe he law the offices? In the sounds of the court below, and by that means the judgement is reversed. I hazard nothing in saying in saying that the business of the able to sit in each district, more than one of these court, an

be taken. Now any case over which the circuit court has jurisdiction, may be brought up to the appellate court, by an appeal, or writ of error; but such will be the increase of business, under the branching system, that the court will not be able to get through with it, and it will have to be restricted by increasing the amount in controversy, on the suit on which an appeal may be taken. Gentlemen have said, if justice is to be had, why not let it reach alike, the door of each and every man. I answer, that branching the and every man. I answer, that branching the court, will not increase the means for attaining justice, but it will furnish facilities for the most manifest and flagrant injustice. It will retard justice, by increasing the opportunities of ingenions lawyers to make two causes out of one. One gentleman has gone so far as to say, abolish the court of appeals, if you will not increase the fa-cilities of getting justice. I say the court of ap-peals is only important in one point of view, and that is, to produce uniformity of decisions. All litigation must stop at some point, and whether it stops in the appellate court or the circuit court, in respect to the great quantum of justice, or injustice done, it makes no difference. The only object of a higher court was, by its resident to appellate the court was an experiment of their interval. view, to secure uniformity of decision. When our lives or our liberties are at stake, we stop in the court below, and why do we come to the court of appeals, only when our property, but vile trash at best, is at stake? Just that we may secure uniformity of decision in the courts

per annum to pay the judges and all the expenses of the court. It is, sometimes a little above or a little below that amount, but that is ence for these lawyers to send their arguments and records here—people are continually coming here from every county, and there is scarce a week in the year when an opportunity will not thereby be offered of sending them. But supposing that there were the four branches of the court established, I ask if it will administer to the convenience of more people, than would be the case if all the sessions of the court were held here? Suppose one of the branches to be located at Monntsterling, and there use the way declares it must be, and there, I think from its central location, it ought to be.

Mr. APPERSON. The gentleman is mistaken, I never said so. ken, I never said so.

Mr. HARDIN. But you think so, and we all know that it is a central point, and that in all probability, if the court is branched, it will go there. Now is it not more convenient for a majority of the people of the northern district. dence. Now is it not more convenient for a majority of the people of the northern district, down to the mouth of the Kentucky, and up the Ohio to come here, than to color to come here, then to color to come here, then to color to come here, then to color to come here. and wherever the branches may be held if I forming these districts the effect would often be to divide the business of the counties—and to throw one part of it into one district and the other into another district—and thus the same lawyers be forced to attend the court in both

> and always have been. Why was it, I appeal to the whigs of the legislature, that we should go for one term for the presidency? Why was it we would not permit the president by the influence of the patronage and oppointing power his official station gave him, to look to a re-election for office? Because we were aware that it must influence him in the administration of the gov-sument, and in the next place because it would give him so, much the vantage ground over any who chose to compete with him. Does not the same argument apply to the judge of the court? You put him in office for eight years—either as a judge of the circuit or of the appellate courts-the same principle applies to both Suppose a judge having jurisdiction over ten counties, looks forward to a re-election—what then? Perhaps the lives of ten men may be in the palm of his hand at the very time, and they may belong to powerful and wealthy families, because they are the very ones, your botspurs, who commit these crimes. I'erhaps too he may have the liberties of some twenty or thirty others in his hands, one half of them vagabonds stealng about the country, and there may be besides thousand civil causes before him. Suppose him to be as upright as Aristides himself honest, would not this power in his hands have an effect on the voters, whether the ballot or the rica roce system was adopted. It is a lever of power that cannot be trusted in the hands of any nan, where he has an inducement to exercise it. The position of the incumbent member of Concanvass, and the position of a judge who is running for a second term will be worth full fifty per cent. Go to Mississippi, and witness its operations there. Judge Confer, a whig, has been re-elected repeatedly to the circuit court, in a district strongly democratic, and they have never been able to defeat him. Judge Sharky has been elected from the middle district and he is the chief justice. He is a whig and his district is democratic by 4000, and yet no man has ever been able to come nearer than 2200 or 3000 votes of him. Why, although he is an able and upright judge, and one whom Mississippi should be proud of, because his station is a lever that gives him tremendous power. The honorable gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Preston), who claims the paternity of the ballot propositions that the position of the president and circuit judge is not analagous. I say that he has more power in his theatre, the court, than the president of the United States in his theatre. The sheriffs, jailors, and constables are all cap in hand to him, because their accounts are to be allowed by him. And there is also a class of lawyers who are cap in hand to him. I know, and I appeal to every gentleman here, if it is not the fact, that the lawyer who is seen hand in hand with the judge, is the very man who invites all the business. And why? Because the litigants believe him to be in favor with the litigants believe that to be in layor with the judge, and the judge with him, and though both may be honest, yet it invites business to the lawyer, although his legal talents may not deserve it. And I appeal to the gentleman from Green, (Mr. Lisle), who although he has not as yet made a speech here, I know to be one of the most intelligible total agent. ost intellectual gentlemen in the house, as entlemen will find out when he does speakof he did not live in a town where the judge of the court had three sons, lawyers, and one brother-in-law—the clerk had a son and a son-in-law,

lawyers, and if they did not finally exclude all

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others from practice in that court? Litigants went to them under dread of the judge and clerk, and that drove other lawyers from that And they drove also from that bar, a gentleman who, considering his opportunities, is on of the greatest men of the age. It cannot be otherwise. The judge will have this influence, and that too without being corrupt. I remember what judge Bibb told me when I received my license. Said he, it is not enough for you to get a license from the judge, you must get one also from the people. I said I would try to do asso. Said he, you must bear in mind never to quarrel with the judge, and always if possible, appear to be on familiar terms with him. Why? Said I. Because, he replied, it invites business to you, and a contrary course will drive it away. m you, if you are ever so competent.

I want the judge to have no power beyond what the constitution and the laws give him, and I want to give him no temptation to swerve from his duty. Why says the gentleman, he should be voted for by ballot, lest he might exert his power upon some voter who had exercised inde pendently his right of suffrage. This is an additional reason, and a confession that the judge should not be re-eligible. But I have another reason. When two men become candidates for office, let them be on the same footing. Do not clothe one of them in his black robes, to look wise and sapient, in all his power. You know how wise and dignified they look. Take a lawyer from the bar and put him on the bench, and he becomes a most dignified character, and generally puts on two or three pair of spectacles to eeper into the books than any other man. And put him in a position to electioneer before the people, and they will wonder almost how such a man come to get into the world. Let him come before the people as he has got to come on the day of judgment, without his robes of office, and like the man who competes with him

principle that fostered the growth of the Roman republic until from a small city they grew to a power that overran the world. It was rotation in office—that no man who filled an office for the first year should be re-eligible the second. That principle was first broken in upon by Cains Marius, and from that day may be dated the downfall of the Roman republic. You purge your political atmosphere by rotation in office You tell your a-piring young men, pursue your studies and come on, for the public stations are open to you, and you are not to be placed under the disadvantage of competing with the man who has a thousand litigants depending upon him. It is said that we should not make him ineligible unless we increase his term of office. Is not eight years long enough? We know that it is often necessary to take the old trees out of the forest, to give the younger ones air and room to grow. But I have no particular desire about the term; I do not want a man to be an umpire on the bench, and at the same time a can didate for office. If he is to be an unprice on the bench, do not let him at the same time be a sycophant in the political arena seeking for

otes. Make him independent.
I do not know that I shall trouble the con vention with any more remarks, and I have thrown out these heads of topics that I may be able, if I choose, hereafter, to write out my speech, to enlarge upon them as I please.

Mr. C. A. Wicklifffe. I do not intend at

this time, Mr. President, to notice many of the remarks of my colleague, which would under other circumstances, demand and receive an immediate response from me. This is not the theatre for the exhibition of any private griefs which he may feel or imagine; neither is it fit at this time that I should repel, with appropriate rebuke, the personal allusions to myseif, foreign from the question under consideration. When the gentleman made his debut in this house on his majority principle, in reply to the few re-mark- I made in opposition to his motion, he charged me with uttering the language of a

ionarchist and courtier.

My colleague has known me well. He could not expect to have escaped the remarks which his reckless charge invited. He looked for a vin dication of the principles and opinions uttered by me. He perhaps little thought that I should have drawn for that vindication upon the pro-ductions of his own mind, given to the public at a time when sound principles pervaded it, when its vigor had not been made to totter under the influences of circumstances which have surrounded him.

We have spent so much time on this article now throw myself upon the indulgence of this body long enough to notice the allusions which I understand to be personal; but a proper time will be presented, perhaps, when the gentlewill be presented, perhaps, when man's report shall come up. I shall then ask the indulgence of the convention to do myself justice, and also to bestow some attention upor

The question before the convention, if I un derstand it, though I could not learn it from the speech of the gentleman, is to insert into the onstitution the principle that a majority of the judges of the court of appeals whom the peo-ple have elected. This question has been discussed in committee of the whole, the vote has been taken there, and I am anxious that it should be taken in the house. The gentleman has called for the ayes and noes, and I am prepared to record my vote in opposition to him; and I shall be prepared to defend that vote before our comonstituency if he shall select that theatre for the purpose. So far as respects my political opinions in reference to other matters which have divided this country in times past and now divide it, I have at present this much to say: Whatevermay have been my errors in the exercise of the functions with which a confiding country have from time to time invested me, I have yet the first man to charge me with dishonesty of purpose or intentional error. I have been able to stand before an opposing constituency, and if I have been unsuccessful in vindicating the correctness of the opinions I entertained. I have at least commanded their respect and personal confidence. I have stood my ground in my own county, neither have I clsewhere been found to flee before my fellow citizens.

I will say no more. I am anxious that this convention shall proceed with its business, and I am now prepared to vote on all the propositions that have been so fully, ably, and elaborately dis cussed in committee of the whole, and when the convention has more patience and leisure, I may notice some of the remarks, personal to myself, my colleague has made.
Mr. RUDD. I voted against the amendment

of the gentleman from Nelson (Mr. Hardin) in committee of the whoie, to strike out "two thirds" and insert "a urajority." My object was to inser, three fifths, instead of either two thirds or a

I consider it almost impossible in any state of things, unless for the grossest conduct on the part of the judge, to remove a judge from office by the two thirds principle. A man must be base indeed, if he could not, in a body of one hundred and thirty-eight, obtain forty-six votes. I ask the house in all sincerity, if a man ought to be permitted to sit in judgment upon the right of his fellow citizens, if he is unable to obtain for y-six votes in his favor? I am in favor of the independence of the judiciary, still 1 do not want the judge to be wholly irresponsi ble. I want to mak-him responsible to the peo-ple from whom his power emanates. If it were in order to do so, I would ask for a division of

Mr. BRADLEY. I shall vote for the motion to strike out, with the view that when the question comes to be put upon filling the blank, it may be filled by the insertion of three-fifths, so as to give the unpeaching power to three-fifths of the legislature, as I prefer that to two-thirds. I am opposed to giving the power to a hare majority, and prefer three-fifths to two-thirds.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I would suggest to

the gentleman from Louisville, that if he will let the question be taken upon the proposition of my colleague, he will not be precluded from of-

ring his own proposition subsequently.

Mr. HARDIN. 1 will withdraw my motion, so far as relates to filling up, and move only to sity for its re-commitment, as the only altera. the general assembly may, from time to time,

John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Benjamin Copelin, Edward Curd, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Selucius Gar-fielde, Richard D. Cholson, Thomas J. Gough, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, William Hendrix, Thomas James, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Ira Root, James Rudd, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, John Wheeler, Thompson, John J. Th. Robert N. Wickliffe—22.

NAYS—Mr. President, (Guthrie.) Richard Aperson, John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowling, auther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, William C. Bullitt, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, William Cowper, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, Archibald Dixon, Jas. Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Ed wards, Milford Elliott, James H. Garrard, Nin ian E. Gray, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas N. Lindsey, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, George W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall, William C. Marshall, Wm. N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes. Nathan McClure, John H. McHenry, David Mer-iwether, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, James M. Nesbitt, Henry B. Pollard, William Preston, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proetor, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rock-John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, Iloward Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Silas Woodson-71.

Mr. BOYD then moved to strike out in the Nothing in the world so purifies and clarifies the political atmosphere as rotation in office; give no man a life estate in office. What is the principle that fostered the growth of the Roman republic until from a small give there were the world "six," so as to reduce the term for which the judges should serve. He said he thought it would at least be more satisfactory to his constituents that the term should not be longer than six years. cond line the word "eight" and insert the

Mr. BRADLEY. I shall vote for the motion to strike out "eight" and insert "six," believing that that term will best suit those whom I have the honor to represent; and if the amendment shall prevail, of which I have not much hope, I shall, at the proper time and place, move to strike out four judges and insert three. I will state here, that I am for the branching system. I am for having three districts, and three judges, with a term of office of six years, and this will enable them to have an election every two years. This is the view that will control the vote that I

Mr. MACHEN. I shall vote against the amendment, and I will very briefly state the reasons why I shall do so. I came here with predilections in favor of a six years term of office for the judges, and that no officer should be in office for a longer period than six years. I came how ever with the expectation that perhaps the number of judges would be continued as at present. For reasons which are satisfactory to my mind, I am now in favor of the appointment of four indees. There is a primitly connected with urlges. There is a principle connected with he election of the judiciary, which I conceive very important to be maintained; it is that one of these judges shall pass out of office every two years, and that the people of the district in which he resides, or in which he was elected, shall have the privilege of choosing another to fill his place. But if we strike out "eght" and insert "six," we shall necessarily destroy that principle which, it seems to me, so impor

tant to pre Mr. BRADLEY. There is but little difference between the views of the gentleman from Cald-well and myself. The propriety of having an election every two years, I fully appreciate, and this can be attained by the tenure of six years, having three judges and three districts. I have come to the conclusion that this is perfectly practicable, and I am entirely in favor of it.

Mr. BARLOW called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were then taken upon the

notion to strike out "eight" and insert

with the following result: YEAS — John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha, Milford Elliott, Nathan Gaither, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, William Hendrix, Thomas James, George W. Kavanangh, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, George W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall William N. Marshall, Nathan McClure, Hugh well, Elijah F. Nuttall, Johnson Price, Thos. Rockhold, Ira Root, Ignatins A. Spalding, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John J. Thurman, John Wheeler, Silas Woodson-34.

NAYS .- Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apson, John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowling, rancis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, William Bullitt, William Chenault. Beverley L. Clarke, William Cowper, Garrett Davis, Archibald Dix on, James Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benj. F. Edwards, Green Forrest, Schucius Garfielde, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, Thomas . Gough, Ninian E. Grav, Vincent S. Hay, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, William Johnson, irge W. Johnston, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas N. Lindsey, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen William C. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, John H. McHenry, David Meriwether, William D. Mitch-, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, James M. Nesbitt, William Preston, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Robinson, John T. Rogers, James Rudd, John . Stevenson, James W. Stone, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, Howard Todd, Philin Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Washington, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wick liffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, Geo. W. Williams-56.

The fourth section was then read by the scere-Mr. HARDIN moved to strike out "four" and insert "three," in the first line, which is in these words, "the court of appeals shall consist of four judges," &c. On this he called for the yeas and

The yeas and nays were taken upon this question, and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, Thomas D. Brown, William C. Bullitt, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, James Dudley, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Thomas J. Gough James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis Vincent S. Hay, William Hendrix, Mark E. Hus-ton, James W. Irwin, William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Thomas W. Lisle, George W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall, William C. Marshall, William N. Marshall, Nathan McClure, Newell, Johnson Price, Thomas Rockhold, Ignains A. Spaulding, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Robert N.

Wickliffe, Geo. W. Williams, Silas Woodson-NAYS .- Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apson, Francis M. Bristow, Beverly L. Clarke william Cowper, Edward Curd, Archibald Dix-on, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Sebreius Garfielde, James H. Garrarde, Richard D. Gholson, Niaian E. Gray, Thomas Janes, George W. Johnston, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas N. Lind sey, Willis B Machen, Richard L. Mayes, John H. McHenry, David Meriwether, William D. Mitchcli, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, James M. Nesbitt, Elijah F. Nutall, William Preston, Lar-Nesbut, Enjah F. Nutan Freston, Lar-kin J. Proctor, John T. Robinson, John T. Ro-gers, Ira Boot, James Rudd, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, C. A. Wickliffe—38.

Mr. TRIPLETT. As the vote which has just been taken, appears to have been given upon de-liberation and reflection, and as there is little probability that the decision just arrived at will be changed, it appears to me it will be better to re-commit the bill to the committee from which it emanated, in order that they may remodel it, so as to make it suit this expression of the views of the house. I think it will be a saving of time, and that it will prevent those errors which will probably creep in, if we attempt to re-construct

the bill in the hous Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. There can be no neces-

The year and mays being taken, resulted as tions to be made are mere verbal alterations, that direct. Two Justices of the peace and one con-

ken. Nor do I think it necessary to change the phraseology of the bill throughout until it shall be ascertained whether this reduction in the number of Judges, is the true expression of the convention. The two extremes have met, for the purpose of breaking down the branching restaurant election. purpose of breaking down the branching system-iknow that I was asked to vote for that purpose. I am against the branching, and in favor of having four judges, and I hope we shall get back to four judges. I do not wish to change the phrasedogy of the bill until we shall ascertain whether this will be so.

Mr. DIXON. A difficulty presents itself to my mind as the bill now stands. It provides for

Mr. DIXON. A difficulty presents itself to my mind as the bill now stands. It provides for a four districts, and only three judges to be elected. There will consequently be one district that will have no part in electing a judge. I believe we shall have to come back to the number of four, or give up the bill.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I do not know whether I distinctly understood the gentleman from Madison (Mr. Turner.) I think the gentleman is certainly mistaken, in supposing the vote

man is certainly mistaken, in supposing the vote just taken was not an expression of the judgment of the house, or that there is a desire to break down the branching of the courts, or the sitting of the court in districts. I do not know what may have induced the decision. I am willing to acquiese in the decision of the majority, and I presume the vote has been given upon sober and sound reflection. I understand it has been decided that the court shall consist of three judges, instead of four, and that they are to be elected for eight years, and to serve eight years,

if they continue in office so long, by a very decided vote of this house. I presume that the election is designed to be by district the delegate from Madison, I desire that the house shall proceed with its deliberations, upon this article, until we shall decide in some mode whether it is the will of a majority of this house that the court of appeals shall hold its sessions in three districts, which will necessarily have to be prescribed in the following section of this bill. The committee can very easily modify the bill, presupposing that three is to be the number of judges to constitute the court, and carry out the system, as seems to be indicated. I arose there-

The PRESIDENT. The hour has arrived for roceeding with the special order of the day. Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE: This is I believe the

The PRESIDENT. The order of the day is o go into committee, of the whole at twelve o' Mr. WICKLIFFE. Then I propose to dispense

Mr. TURNER. I would prefer dropping this matter just here, because I think that we shall all get together again in regard to the number of judges, as it originally stood. In the mean time, I would prefer going into committee of the whole upon some other subject.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I withdraw my ob-

ction, and will let the house take its course. The question then being put, shall the convention resolve itself into committee of the whole generally, it was, upon a division, decided in the affirmative—ayes 42, noes 40.

COUNTY COURTS.

The convention then resolved itself into com mittee of the whole, Mr. BOYD in the chair. The CHAIR stated that the first subject in order, was the report of the committee on the re

vision of the constitution, and slavery.

Mr. GHOLSON. If in order, I will move to take up the resolution I had the honor to submit days since, in relation to the qualification of officers.

The question being put, the motion was nega-Mr. APPERSON moved to take up the report

the committee upon the circuit courts.
Mr. R. N. WICKLIFFE. I think, myself,

that while we are on one subject, we ought to get through with that subject, or else take up one of a kindred nature. If we take up the subject now, of the revision of the constitution, and slavery, it will throw us a week or ten days aheal. I therefore think, that the motion to take up the report of the committee on the circuit

wurts, is the proper one.
Mr. HARDIN. I wa I was anxious to do so sir, but one or two of the members of the committee requested me to postpone asking that that report should be taken up until to-morrow, with a view of having another raceting of the committee to- of agreement, so as to mak it more conformable to strike out the words "and two associate judges," he already expressed opinion of the house.

Mr. APPERSON. I thought the report was in

ssession of the house.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the understanding of claims. of the Chair, that the report is in the possession

Mr. BRISTOW proposed to take up the reort of the committee on county courts.

Mr. DIXON. I do not believe that the comnittee are disposed to take up any report, and therefore, it will perhaps be as well that the committee rise, and that the convention should

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I hope the gentleman will withdraw that motion until the com-mittee have taken hold of something, because it would be an awkward report for our chairman to make, that the committee had done nothing.

Mr. HARDIN. I want to know what necessitv there is for taking up this report at present. The committee have requested to have another meeting this evening, so as to make the report meet the views of the house. If the object of the gentleman is to take it up for the purpose of any particular designs against me, or the committee, I hope he will give me until to-morrow, when perhaps I may be able to bring forward something that will be acceptable.

Mr. APPERSON. My only object was to get to work, and I thought that the subject of the circuit courts, was one that had the nearest relation to the subject that we had just been engaged My motion did not arise from any thing that I had against the gentleman.

Mr. HARDIN. I am just as ready now as at Mr. HARDIN. I am just as ready now any time, to take up that subject. I care very little convention. If it be the deliberate opinion what becomes of the bill, I am not wedded either the convention, that one judge should do the business, and when upon county business collect business, and when upon county business collect.

Mr. APPERSON. If it be the desire of the courts, I will withdraw my motion. Mr. BRISTOW then renewed his motion to take up that report.

motion was agreed to. The secretary

read it as follows: ARTICLE --Sec. 1. There shall be established in each

ounty now, or which may hereafter be erected within this commonwealth, a county court, to consist of a presiding judge and two associate SEC. 2. The judges of the county court shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county, for the term of four years, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, and shall re-

reive such compensation for their services as nay be fixed by law, to be paid out of the coun ty revenue. Sec. 3. At the first election after the adoption of this constitution, the three judges shall be elected at the same time, but the associate judges, first elected, shall hold their offices for only two

years, so that, thereafter, the election of the preiding judge, and that of the associate judges will not occur at the same time Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the of-fice of presiding or associate judge of the county court, unless he be a citizen of the United States,

next preceding the election. shall be regulated by law, and, until changed, shall be the same now vested in the county

courts of this commonwealth. SEC. 6. The several counties in this state shall

will be evident to every gentleman.

Mr. TURNER. I do not believe—sir I am not at all convinced that the deliberate opinion of the house has been expressed in the vote just taken. Nor do I think it necessary to change the phraseology of the bill through the constables for the term of four years, and constables for the puraseology of the bill through the constables for the constables for the phraseology of the bill through the constables for the constables for the phraseology of the bill through the constables for the phraseology of the bill through the constables of the peace and one constables of the page and one constable shall be elected in each district by the qualified voters therein. The jurisdiction of said officers shall be co-extensive with the connection of the peace and one constable shall be elected in each district by the qualified voters therein. The jurisdiction of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and one constable shall be co-extensive with the connection of the page and the page and the connection of the page and the

SEC. 7. Judges of the county court, and justices of the peace, shall be conservators of the peace. They shall be commissioned by the gov-County and district officers shall vac their offices by removal from the district or county in which they shall be appointed. The legislature shall provide, by law, for the mode and manner of conducting and making due reand manner of conducting and making due re-turns of all elections of judges of the county court, justices of the peace, and constables, and for determining contested elections; and also provide the mode of filling vacancies in these

Sec. 8. Judges of the county courts, justices of the peace, and constables, shall be subject to indictment for malfeasance or misfeasance in offiee, in such mode as may be prescribed by law, subject to appeal to the court of appeals; and, upon conviction, their offices shall become va-

The first section was again read. Mr. BRISTOW moved to amend by adding that section the words, "any two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of

Mr. TURNER. With the view of testing the sense of the committee, I move you to strike out the two associate judges.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment

pending.

Mr. TURNER. As a matter of course, the motion that I make will take precedence of the notion of the gentleman.

Mr. BRISTOW. The amendment which I

propose will be adopted as a matter of course. here can be no objection to it.

Mr. TURNER. But that motion may be supereeded. My opinion is, that we shall have a bet-ter court, and one that will better accomplish the public business, if we have but one judge, with a sufficient salary, to secure a man competent to do the business, than to have three judges with fore to ask the house to proceed with the con-sideration of the hill. made this motion with the view of making another, in case it prevails. It is, that one judge shall hold court at all times, except when the county levy is to be laid and claims against the county, to be assessed. At these times I wish the magistrates, who are to be distinct officers at all other times, to come in and assist. this, you will make it a county bench; otherwis your court will be regarded as a mere town court, as having very little sympathy with the people, and will not have that strength to sustain it, it ought to have in every part of the

There is another reason. In assessing the claims against the county, where you have the court as I propose, residing in different parts of the county, they will be qualified to judge of the claims, that may be presented; they will possess correct information; whereas, if you have a court composed of men who live in the town, there will be large classes of claims brought before the court, speciously presented, regarding the justness of which, they would be nnable to determine. Numerous cases of that kind are brought forward, and at first view they appear to be just and correct; whereas, if you have information on the other side of the question they might prove to be unjust. Any man who has had much to do with courts, knows

that this occurs very frequently.

And I think in fact if we are to have a court thus organised, it is much better to have one But I think we will be more likely to get a good judge if we have but one, than if we were to have three, and the business will be done in-

Mr. BRISTOW. 1 hope the question will be taken upon the motion I made.

Mr. TURNER, I would make this suggesion to the gentleman, that if there is a majority of the committee in favor of my proposition, of course they will vote his proposition down, be-cause if his should be adopted, it goes in a great leasure to defeat mine, and if mine should be adopted, his will be entirely superceded.

Mr. BRISTOW. The simple question whether two of these judges shall hold court. The question being put upon the amendment f the gentleman from Todd, it was adopted.

Mr. TURNER. I now make the motion to we leave out of the constitution will be danger. and in another part of the bill, I will move an unendment to provide that the county magistrates to come in and take their seats in the court

Mr. BRISTOW. This is an important court sir, a court before which the rights of property to a very considerable amount, are to b gated. There will be important questions to be determined by that court when they undertake to settle claims against the county, and to raise revenues. You are aware of the very great prejudice that has existed throughout the comonwealth against the county courts. We could not adopt the principle contended for by the gentleman, without incurring all that unpopularity. If you gather up the magistrates from all parts of the county to hold court at all times of the year, you throw upon them many embarrassments. The gentleman says that these three judges will be selected from town residents. I suppose not sir. We have not pre-seribed the limits in which they shall live, we dents. have left it entirely to the county, and we have supposed that they would be well content with re judges, whom they might select within the nty. We thought that three judges selected by the people to preside in this court, would be better able to discharge the duties, than if you were to gather up all the magistrates throughout the county. The gentleman speaks of frauds and impositions that may be practiced upon the judges, but I think it is a great mistake to suppose that three judges, accustomed to hold court will not detect frauds as readily as any magistrate can do. Much might be said on the sub-But I am convinced that after mature delibera-Mr. APPERSON. If it be the desire of the committee to take up the report of the county best way would be to bave one presiding judge

Mr. KAVANAUGH. This report relative to the county courts is, in my view, one of the most important that can come before the convention, and as it is suggested by delegates arou me, that the convention did not expect to take up this report to-day, and as there is not much position manifested to go on with it at presnt. I will move that the committee rise. The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The convention then adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1849. Prayer by the Rev. STUART ROBINSON.

Mr. HARDIN presented a petition signed by ne two hundred ane fifty six persons residen n Casey county, in relation to the election of the lelegate to this convention for that county. was referred to the committee which has charge of the returns of that election.

THE ELECTION IN CASEY COUNTY.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. GARRARD called up his resolution of fered yesterday to amend the 29th rule. After some conversation he modified his over twenty one years of age, and a resident of the county in which he shall be chosen one year Resolved. That the 20th rule of this county in which he shall be chosen one year. Resolved, That the 20th rule of this conven S.C. 5. The jurisdiction of the county court hall be regulated by law and, until changed, hall be the same now vested in the county out of the whole, if desired by the mover," immediately after the word "amend-out of this county out of the whole, if desired by the mover," immediately after the word "amend-out of this county out of the whole, if desired by the mover," immediately after the word "amend-out of this county out of the word to be this county out of the words, and such amendments as may have been offered in the county of the words, and such amendments as may have been offered in the words, and such amendments as may have been offered in the words, and such amendments as may have been offered in the words. ments," in the last line of said rule.

> COUNTY OFFICERS. Mr. TURNER called the attention of the con

vention to the fact that there were reports from two committees, which were of such a character as to require that they should be considered together in the committee of the whole-the committee on the executive and ministerial offices for counties and districts, and the committee on county courts. He moved that the committee of the whole be instructed to consider those two ports together.

Mr. BRISTOW thought the adoption of such a motion would be productive of confusion. He preferred that each report should be considered separately, and after they had been disposed of in committee of the whole, a special committee could revise and avoid any conflict between

The motion was not agreed to.

LEAVE OF ARSENCE On the motion of Mr. HAMILTON, leave of beence was granted to Mr. Hendrixtill Tuesday next.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The convention resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the article in relation to the court of appeals.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL said he yesterday gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for the whole report of the committee, and it was then suggested by the President that what appears the suggested by the President that was then suggested by the President that such then suggested by the President that such a proposition would be in order, when the measure had been perfected by its friends. He now rose to modify his proposition to this extent—he would offer it as an amendment instead of a substitute. If in order, he would now move to strike out the sections from one to ten inclusive, and insert the sectious which he presented yes-

Mr. C.A. WICKLIFFE called for the yeas and

Mr. C.A. WICKELL I expected when honored with a seat in this contention to have remained entirely silent, except to give my vote. I had no ambition to offer resolutions or make speeches on this floor. It would have been expected with a seat in this content of have been expected with a process of the silend ways been permitted.

W. M. TODD, species on this noor. It would have been permitted to pursue that course, and I should have done so if I believed the course which the convention was about to take was one which would meet the wishes of the people of the state of Kentucky. I had not a doubt when I came here tucky. I had not a doubt when I came here that a constitution would be made in accordance with the wishes of the people without the slightest difficulty or delay. It did seem to me that the desire and the wish for a change of such parts of the constitution as were objected to by the people, was so clearly understood, that the convention could not err in making the changes required by the people. So far as I have been able to learn from my association with the convention party and so far as I ion with the convention party, and so far as I have received instructions from my constituents there is very little to be done in this body. people expect some slight change in the legisla-tive department, to have the sessions every two years, instead of annually, and to limit, in some degree, the power of the legislature with regard to special legislation, and involving the state in debt; they expect us to limit the tenure of the judicial officers and to give into the hands of the people the selection of all the officers of the state. Now, I ask every gentleman in this house if we do this, and do nothing more than this, if we shall not meet the expectations and wishes of those who sent us here? I have not understood that the people of Kentucky have believed in relation to the present constitution that "the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint," and that "from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, it is covered with wounds and bruises and putrifying sores." not believe they expect us to change every line and letter of the old constitution; but on the contrary, they desired us to leave as much of it as possible in the instrument which we submit to them. The proposition which has been made by the committee on the court of appeals, I have by the committee on the court of appeals, I have been compelled very reluctantly to vote against, because, if we embody in it details not expected by the people, if it does not defeat, it will most certainainly bring a strong opposition to the constitution. There will be in many counties an opposition to these details: they did not expect us to place them in the constitution; and I have offered this amendment that remainly appoint into the hard-of the that we might commit into the hands of the legislature—as it was committed to them by men who were practically as wise as those who live in this day-the power of carrying out the prin ciples which we establish in the constitution. aving the details to the legislature, and not as

We need not be in the least alarmed that what ous to it. There is no danger of sins of omission being visited on our heads by our constitu-ents. There will be no vote cast against the constitution in consequence of what is not in it, but every new principle that we introduce, all extraordinary and new matter of detail may, it t does not certainly, array many votes against it; and I desire to retain every line and letter of the present constitution, which I am not compelled to change, with a view of engrafting in the new instrument those principles which are clearly and unequivocally required—and very few are required. I venture to say there is not a gentleman in this house, who cannot take up the old constitution and amend it so as to m the wishes of the people, provided he has no par-ticular wish of his own togratify, if he will just exercise the knowledge which he has of the wishes of the people of Kentucky. There is not a man on this floor, there is not a boy ten years old, who knows the views of the people, who cannot make a constitution which they would terms. cept without the slightest hesitation. have no views of our own, no personal ambition to gratify, no professional ends to attain, and no ctional objects to secure, there is not the slightest doubt that any man can make a constitution which will meet the wishes of the people by an overwhelming majority, and he would have nothing to do but that which his constituents have bidden him to do—change those features which have been objected to, and then leave every thing also just as he finds it. I have the ery thing else just as he finds it. I hope the proposition I have made will receive the atten-

sunning to ourselves the authority to do that which, in every other constitution, has, I believe,

(Proceedings to be continued.)

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.

THE subscriber announces to the Dental Professi Poil Shears,
Plate Shears,
Plate Shears,
Plate Punches,
Blow Pipes,
Gum Lancets,
Burrs and Urills,
Excavators,
Scrapers and Burnishers,
Tooth Holders,
Svinges. lio Poil, Gold Solder, Gold Wire, Platina Wire, dahogany Mouth Glasses, Pearl Mirrors, Rosewood Mirrors,

Stringes, Hammers and Anvils, small, Stuhb's (Eaglish), and Mur-phy's (American) Dental Files, all sizes. GOLD PLATE, 18 carat fine, cut to any pattern sent by mail, at the rate of 90 ceuts per penny weight— 20 carat fine, \$1.00 per penny weight.

orders accompanied with the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all articles sent will be warranted equal to any in the United Ltates.

THOS. H. McALUSTER. Daugoist,
Third Street, near Post Office, Louisville, Ky. His stock of MEDICINES is of the best quality, aving been selected with great care for his Retail Pienaving been selected with great care for his Retail Pie-ocription business, and contains all the new prepara-ions and valuable Chemicals. Surgical Instruments,

tions and valuable Chemicals.

Perfunery, &c.

(Irdess from Physicians are respectfully solicited, and all Mediciues from this establishment will prove to be as represented—pure and unadulterated.

Louisville, October 29, 1849,—31d-890-31w

onage. June 5, 1849 - 869-1f



VERMONT and ITALIAN MONUMENTS GRAVE-STONES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
May always be had on short as
itee, and lowest prices, finished in Eastern Style, a
my shop on Main Street, opposite the Shields House,
Frankfort, Aug. 28—281-11 WM. STROBRIDGE.

MASONIC NOTICE.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OWEN LODGE, No. 128, will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, (becember 27th.) at Owenton, Owen county, by a Procession and Oration.

Brethren from a distance in good standing, are earnestivinvited to be present and participate in the ceremonics

WILLIS ROBERTS.

J. R. HALLAM,

GEORGE R. BUCKNER,

WEELIEN SLEET.

Owenton, Ky. Oct. 1849.—Italws 9.3 *** Committee.

LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC LIME.

15 Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Mutual Life Insurance.

PHIENIX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

JOHN B. CAMDEN, President. KENNETH MACKENZIE, Vice President.

DIRECTORS. JAMES CLEMENS, JOHN HOWE, WINTHROP N. GILMAN, WINTHROP N. GILMAN, RICH'D. F. BARRETT, M. D., GILES F. FILLEY, WAIT BARTON, N. MCKENZIE.

WILLIAM A. CONN, WILLIAM WADE, CALVIN MORGAN, JR., D D. PAGE.

W. H. PRIFCHARTT, Secretary, R. F. BARRET, M. D., / Medical Board. J. B. J. BINSON, M. D., J. Medical Board.

W. M. TODD, No. 1, Swigerr's Row, W. M. TODD, No. 1, SWIGERT'S Row,

AVING been appointed Agent for Frankfort and vicinity, would respectfully present the claims of this institution to those persons who are desirous of effecting mearance upon their own tives and that of others. The terms are as liberal, if not more so, than any other Company, and the standing of those who have the direction of its affairs, is a sufficient guaranty of the lailfull performance of at its contracts—many of the genilemen being well known in this place and other parts of kentucky.

her being well known in the principle upon which the Institution is managed, will be furnished to those persons who are desirous of efecting insurance.

INSURE YOUR SLAVES!!!

The Phanit Life Insurance Company time tisks on the lives of Slaves, at a very moderate premium—no matter how employed. If your slaves are not insured, call on W. M. TODD, Agent.

Hats, Caps, Muffs and Fancy Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. P. S. BARISER, & CO.

455, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky,

KEEP constantly on hand the largest assortment of the above goods what can be found
ring HATS and CAPS of the various styles and qualities,
we provise to supply Merchants and Bealers on as good
terms us any Eastern house, and profess to furnish betler goods, and at lower prices, at retail, than any other
house. (Jur stock being fresh, we invite persons visiting
Louisville to call and examine it.

house. Our stock being fresh, we man house. Our stock being fresh, we man house it.

P. S. BARBER, & CO.,

Massan des Modes,

405, Main Street.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS. HAVING moved into our new store. No.

Bank, we are now opening our FALL

STOCK, consisting in part as follows:

Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine and Common Jewelry, Spectacles,
Spectacle Glasses, Accordenns, Pistols.

Razors, Kuives and Scissors,
Fine French and Yankee Brass Clocks;
Violins and Violin Strings;
A general assortment of Watchmaker's Tools and
Malerials, &c., &c., of our own direct importation and
purchase from the original manufacturers, and all which
we will self at as low prices as any house in the country. Cincinnati, Oct. 2, 1849-5t. \$2 (cha Gzette

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQIORS, &c., consisting of

is bils, old Bourhon Whiskey;

15 bls, old Bourhon Whiskey;

15 do old Copper distrilled do.;

3 half pipes superior Brandy;

16 his, Cognac Brandy;

16 his, Cognac Brandy;

17 pipes pure Holland Gin;

2 pipes superior Maderia Wine;

20 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;

20 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;

20 boxes Kosm soap;

5 boxes (Assued Soap;

2 boxes Castle Soap;

5 hall boxes superior Gunpowder Tea;

halt boxes superior Gunpowder Tea; box Black Tea; Tierce Rice,

5 boxes Statch; 20.000 half Spanish Cigars; 12 doz. half boxes Sardines

5 bhis, Now Orleans Sugar bhis. New Orleans Sugar: 60 bags superior Rio ('effee; 10 boxes James River Tobacco; bags old Government Java Coffee:

100 hoxes Burrows' Mustard, 40 kegs No. 1, Lard, Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other

P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal BEEF AND TONGUES!-Sugar cored Beef and

or safe by [Oct. 12.] GRAY & GEORGE. TEA TRAYS. A LARGE assortment of Tea Frays, from common to very superior, by the single one or the set; in sidle and for sale by TODD & CRIPTENDEN.

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Sept. 11.

October 15.-tf

CHEAP READING. Miss ilendricas, &c. &c. H. B. FARRAR.

> B. F. Johnson. HAVING taken the Grocery Stand of his father, the late B. B. Johnson, will keep constantly on hand a supply of choice FAMILY GRUCERIES, which will be sold low for cash, or exphanged for country produce, Erankfort Jan. J. 1849—by

Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1849-by Dr. Jcseph G. Roberts

HAN resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, three doors shove the Commonwealth office, St. Clair street.

Frankfort, Aug. 21, 1849-8-0-1f

Situation Wanted. A GRADUATE of Union College, N. Y., of some experience, desires a situation as Teacher; that of Tutor in a private family preferable. Applications will be received for private or public school.

For reference, testinomials, or further information, address A, B., Versalites, Woodford county, Ky.

October 25, 1849—31*

Tremendous Excitement!! THE Proprietor of the Shields Hone of the Shae engaged the services of the CELE BRATED VIOLINIST. Mr. GEORGE IIAMLET, late of England, to furnish thouse with Music during the sixting of the Citon. His splendid Ball Room will be fitted up

on Party every Monday and Thursday night, at 8 k. October 19, 1849-16. Shields House. [LATE MANSION HOUSE,]

Franklin House.

SOUTH FRANKFORT.

N. SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since the bas been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House, as comfortable and as reasonable as any Tavern in the West; his house is entirely new, furniture new, good new stable and careful Oster. He will endeavor to merit, and hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

B. T. COLEMAN June 3, 1849—60-17 FRANKFORT, KY. tion to the travelling community.

May 22, 1849-867-17

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAYNOVEMBER 3, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

United States Senator of Ohio, who is a violent years abelitionist, defining his position as to politics

The story that Mr. Bouisco, the Russian Milister had been recalled and banished to Siberia, by the Emperor, because of his having invested tive to that unfortunate class of colored persons a portion of his estate in stocks and other prop-already free.

9th. I trust also, that some provision will be erty in the United States, is denied by the wife now on his way to the United States.

demand of the Emperor Nicholas for the delivery of the Hungarian Exiles, has been refused by the Sultan. It remains to be seen whether Russia will follow up her threat to regard the refusal to deliver, a cause of war. The position

gested that the Polish and Hungarian refugees in Turkey, who failed, or refused to embrace the religion of the Musselmans, would be sur- 5 minutes 24 seconds—the whole ten miles in and soldiers accepted the terms, others hesitated, tigned or blown. but were inclined to accept the terms; but Kosthere can be no choice between death and shame.

Taylor, nor does any body care. He is nothing but a fat, stingy old gentleman, provided with board and lodging and \$25,000 a year, for four years, at Washington, because he whipt the Mexicans."

Patriot will show the feeling the annexation movement has stirred up among the Upper Candada Tories:

"We could almost think we dream when we write the undeniable fact that there is no British

We clip the foregoing from the first article under the editorial head in the Louisville Demotrat of Friday last. Can it be from the pen of Mr. Harney, late President of the Louisville all that loyalty and eithusiasm which was wont College? We sincerely hope not. Not that we are particularly concerned as to what the Democrat may say of General Taylor or his friends. "Slander and vituperation work harm to no ones" But for Professor Harney's sake, we hope tried fealty." he may not be the author of the article from which we clip the foregoing.

opposes that feature in the report of the commit-tee of the convention on the Legislative Depart-went which proposes to invest the Legislature tee of the convention on the Legislative Depart-

any price.

AM & B. CORWINE, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati Chroniele and Atlas, has been specified by the Provident Consult to Page 1997. appointed by the President, Consul to Panama, which the most prominent is that now in pro-We are rejoiced at this appointment. The office is an important one, and it could not have been bestowed upon a more trust-worthy and the beau dequate supply of water having been obtained. excellent gentlemen.

which the patients are confined, and all necesspreading of the disease.

It is said that two or three cases have occurred recently in Paris.

the convention do? It is really difficult to foretell with much certainty what will be done .- free ns much in regard to what will be done, as they are as to what ought to be done. We find the following letter from Col. Moore, the delegate render him every possible assistance is which will be found to contain a very clear statement of what the Colonel thinks the convention will do:

FRANKFORT, October 29, 1849. You ask me what the convention is doing, and what it is likely to do. I can readily answer the first question, and think I can approximate to a correct answer to the last.

still before its committees, who are laboring to perfect such a system of reform as was indicated by popular opinion, prior to the late election.busily engaged in listening to some very good, and many very indifferent speeches thereon. My intercourse with the members of the con-

vention, enables me to predict with some confidence, that their labors will terminate in the following results, viz:

session once in two years. 2d. A judiciary composed of a court of appeals, and circuit and county courts, the judge of which are to be elected by the people for fixed terms, and to be re-eligible.

ed for the term of six or eight years; but whether by districts or by the state at large, seems not to be settled, nor is it known whether they will hold all their sessions in the capital, or alternately in districts formed of different sections of

four or six years, and their number will be considerably reduced.

The county court judges will probably be joyful requion; and the tears, methinks, differ elected for a shorter term than the circuit judges. The opinion seems to be general, that to

A proposition to authorize a majority of the he learned of an old shipmaster.

elected for four years; but the governor will be tionale of this treatment is, that pressure at the so stripped of power and patronage as to leave point mentioned compresses the artery furnish-him but little more than an agent to perform a ing the blood.—Daily News.

same terms as judges; but to render a man eligible, he will be required to have a certificate of his qualifications from the court of appeals.

5th. Sheriffs will be made elective for two years, and he re-eligible for a second term, but not for a third, until they have settled up their accounts, and obtained a guietne.

7th. Some restrictions will be imposed upon

and slavery. The Post says: "Mr. Chase Description of the power of the legislature to horrow money, "Sirils to be regarded as a radical, anti-slavery direct approval of a majority of the people. The story that Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Min-The story that Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Mr. Bod

of the Minister, in a card which appears in the New York papers. She says that M. Bodisco is

now on his way to the United States.

The foreign news by the steamship Europa, is of a highly interesting character. The arrogant of the European Nickelps for the delivery will be adopted. To the reforms demanded by the nearly the vast majority of the people.

T. P. MOORE.

Yours, refusal to deliver, a cause of war. The position assumed by England and France in the matter, may have the effect to change the plans and purace, and the best time, probably, ever made, came off at Buffalo on the 24th instant. The competitors were, Jackson, the American deer, competitors were dealers and the contested roots are contested roots. There is one terrible bad feature in the con- Armstrong, Smoke, Canada, a descendant of th duct of the government of Turkey. It was sugite, but Canada won every heat. He ran the first mile in 5 minutes 7 seconds; the tenth mile in rendered to the Russians. Several of the officers 55 minutes 49 seconds, and was not visibly fa-

CANADA AND ANNEXATION-CANADA AFFAIRS. suth replied as became the truly great and noble man. He indignantly refuses, and says time in its old shape, and is expected to appear in a new dress, as the organ of The Annexation-Now, we don't know how it is with General Patriot will show the feeling the annexation ists. The following extract from the Toronto

The artesian well at Grenelle, in France, at-Wilson H. Rankin has been appointed Post dained. Some idea of the difficulties encountertained. Some idea of the difficulties encountertained at Paris, in the place of Dr. J. H. Holt, that, in May 1837, when the boring had extended to the depth of 418 yards, the hollow tube, and the place of the source of the tained a depth of six hundred and two yards, be-fore a sufficient supply of water could be ob-tained. Some idea of the difficulties encounter-The editor of the Richmond (Ky.) Chronicle with nearly ninety yards of the boring rods attached to it, broke and fell to the bottom of the ment, which proposes to invest the Legislature with the power to require the free blacks to leave the State.

Inade—a work of fifteen months duration. Similar occurrences frequently impeded the labors of the workmen, until at length, in February, 1841, the rods suddenly descended several varels, and in the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hours, the wavards are the course of a few hour The hog market at Cincinnati is very dull and unpromising. But few hogs have yet been driven to that market, and the price seems not yet to be fixed. Dealers and packers are holding back—they seem to be unwilling to buy at grees, and immediately applicable to bathing es-tablishments and other places where warm wa-

ANOTHER BURIER CITY.—At a meeting of the We learn from the Lexington Atlas, that there Ethnological Society in New York last week, are two or three cases of small pox in Lexington. an interesting letter was read from Hon. E. G. A guard has been placed around the houses in who has already commenced his antiquarian researches and forwarded several curious relies sary precantions have been taken to prevent the 'to Washington. He gives an account of the re cent discovery of an ancient city, buried beneath the forest, about 150 miles from Leon, which far surpasses the architectural wonders of Palen-que. There are evidently hidden cities upon the western continent far exceeding in size The question is frequently asked, what will the grandeur of their monuments the revelations of Herculaneum and Pompeii. We anticipate says the Mirror, the most astounding discoverie in the ethnological enthusiasm of Mr. Squier Gentlemen are divided in opinion pretty nearly. The Indians everywhere receive him with the utmost kindness, and their chiefs regard him as a heaven-sent minister to protect them from their Spanish oppressors. They are glad to from Mercer, in the Ploughboy of the 1st instant, vestigations, on the condition that he will bring o Spaniard into their village, nor communicate

to the priests the secrets they disclose.

There was also read a curious letter addressed to the President of the United States, from the last of the Peruvian Ineas, accompanied by a letter from Samuel G. Arnold, of Providence. Mr. Arnold, who has recently returned from South America, met with the venerable Inca who is ninety years of age. He gives a very Much of the business of the convention is graphic account of his appearance, and relates ill before its committees, who are laboring to wrongs of his royal racc. He found the princely old priest sitting in the shadow of the Temple of the Sun, enimportant topics, however, have been and a theoretic the convention, which is now and a theme for a novelist.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT .- We meet once in a while a beautiful sentiment going the rounds of the papers that ought to be set in gold. Take the following:

"We saw the other day a touching instance of A legislature to be elected, and to hold its paternal grief. A friend whom we had known as the most joyous of spirits, and whom we saluted with old-time cordiality, turned the saddest face towards us that we ever encountered. I have just buried,' he said, 'the dearest, most affectionate little girl that ever blessed a doting e julges of the court of appeals to be elect-rethe term of six or eight years; but wheth-welled to his eyes and rolled slowly down his cheeks. We left him with a faint attempt at consolation, thinking, as we passed on, of a re-mark of Jean Paul: The sweet sorrow for the lost is itself but another form of consolation. full of longing for them, it is but The circuit court judges will be elected for ur or six years, and their number will be condeparture as when we picture to ourselves our

than heretofore, and more labor imposed; and something has been said about fixing the salaries by a constitutional provision; but the better opinion seems to be, that the subject ought to be N. Y., has recently communicated to the Boston Medical Journal a method of stopping it, which degislature to remove judges has been voted down, and there is much diversity of opinion as to the manner of removal, which, it is conceded which had continued four days, by tying a knot may sometimes be necessary.

3d. The governor and lieut governor will be and tying the bandage round the head. The ra-

few specific sets, which might, perhaps be as well done by an ordinary clerk.

4th. Clerks of courts will be elected for the same terms as judges; but to render a man clitinguished minister to that State, is entirely erroneons. Dr. Fuller has not the most remotidea of leaving Baltimore. The magnitude of the field which he now occupies, and the abundent success which has crowned his ministry, The New York Econing Post of the 26th inst., publishes a long letter from Salmon P. Chase. The New York Econing Post of the 26th inst., and obtained a quietus.

6th. Two constables will be allowed for each Magistrate, to be elected in districts for two citizen of Baltimore.—Bult. American.

> A New York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

There is now on the stocks in this city, steamboat, which is being built for the purpos of beating the cars on the Hudson river railroad between this city and Albany. The builder says that he has turned out the fastest steamers in the world (and truly too) but that his previous works are not a circumstance to what he can

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IF CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F. Frankfort, Ky., meets every Monday night, at their room in Odd Fellows Hall.

D. HARBISON, SEC'Y, November 2, 1849.—2m.

TPHENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

Hall over the City Drug Store.

BENJAMIX LUCKETT, Sec'y.

Colonization Notice.—Emigrants to Liberia from Kentucky, will go in January or February next. All free colored persons, all Executors who have in charge emancipated slaves to go in the first expedition to Liberia, and all masters who the first expedition to Liberia, and all masters who intend sending their slaves with that company, are requested to give their names as soon as possible, that it may be known at an early day what sized vessel will be needed. Address Rev Alex. M. Cowan, Agent of Kentucky Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

IJ PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F. meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend

HUMPHREY EVANS, S. October 13, 1849.—dbin

The Louisville Daily Corrier .- The Louisville Morning Courier will be furnished to Members of the Convention, and others, for any length of time, at the rate of 50 cents per month. Subscriptions received by H. M. McCarry, at the Stight Harves.

To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky. THE undersigned would respectfully amounce that be will be a candidate for the office of "Door Keeper of the Senale" at the approaching session. To those who are not acquainted with him, he would refer them to the citizens of Franklott.

LEWIS B. FENWICK.

E. R. PERRY, Late flenry county, Ky,

HALL & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and Agems Kentucky River Packet Line, Columbia Street, adjoining Broadway Hotel, Cincinnati.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Produce and Merchandize, and Forwarding Merchandize with dispatch, and at low rates. Cincinnati, November 3, 1949.—892-9183 Lexington Observer and Weekly Atlas, copy to the amount of \$3 each, and charge Hall & Co.

A Rare Chance for Bargains! WITH the view of preparing to receive my second large importation of FALL GOODS, (which Mr. Clark Knott is now purchasing in the Eastern cities,) I have determined to sell off my present Stock, all of which is new, having been purchased this fall at greatly reduced prices. Any one in want of Goods in my line, will do well to give me a call before huying elsewhere.

R. KNOTT. November 3, 1849.

Frankfort Clothing Emporium.

SPANGENBERG & PRUETT, MERCHANT TAILORS, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.
KEEP on hand and make to order



Their stock of 6 EADY MADE CLOTHING is very large, and they WARRANT every article, as their Clothes are made up expressly for this market, under their own super

BOARD OF VISITORS; the ADJUTANT GENERAL. Ogether with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to altend examinations at least once in the year, according to law.

FACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

CLOTHING is very large, and they WARRANT every article, as their Clothes are made up expressly for this market, under their own super intendence.

They also keep on hand, a handsome assortment of the hest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
That can be procured in the East, for their customers. They intend to sell as cheap as the cheapest for CASH, and CASH, only Clothes, They nave on the way from the East, as econd importation of Fine Cloths, Cussimeres and Vestiugs. Friends, give us a call.

17 We wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Tailoring husiness. None need apply but those that can come well recommended.

18 WILL offer for sale on a ciedit of one, two and three years, to the highest hidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of November, the following property, belonging to the estate of Thomas Hawkins, deceased, to wit:

THE MILLS:

Which long since have proven the fact, that in the manufacturing of Flour, both log quality and quantity, are designed and moral training, the Faculty of Educated at West Point.]

Educated west Point.]

Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent; incorporated with air rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College. Discovery for any other College. OLONELT, F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent; incorporated with air rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College. Discovery for any other College. OLONELT, F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent; incorporated with air rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College. OLONELT, F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent; incorporated with and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

[Educated at West Point.]

Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent; incorporated with and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]

Major RICHARII OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of the Celebrated Liebig.]

Rev. H. V. D. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Audent Languages. [Educated at Washington College, Pa.]

JAS, G. BLAINE, A. B., Adjounct That can be procured in the East, for their customers. They intend to sell as cheap as the cheapest for CASH, and CASH ONLY. They have on the way from the East, a second importation of Fine Cloths, Cussimeres and Vestlugs.

Which long since have proven the fact, that in the manufacturing of Flour, both for quality and quantity, are second to none in the Western country; and now heing in the best of report, having recently been furnished with the best quality of Botts, Ruthers, Screws, and several new Cog and Machine Wheels, together with many other minor, but valuable improvements, make hem very valuable, and just in the proper condition to

many other minor, but valuable improvements, make them very valuable, and just in the proper condition to be profitable to the purchaser and the margin of the Licking the Mills and perhaps, having more water power than any other Mill on Lickinz. There are other inducements: The Mill-seat contains between 20 and 20 acres of Land, upon which is creeted a good liwelling llouse, Black smilb Shop, and several good Stables; and heing located in a grain country, has many advantages, which is provedly the Mill's always being filted with grain, and the quantity of Limiber sold, &c.

The purchaser must give bond with good security, carrying interest at the rale of 6 per cent., from the day of sale until paid, which shell have the force and effect of a Replevin bond, so that executions may issue thereon at maturity, if not paid.

Replevin bond, so that executions may issue thereon at maturity, if not paid.

I will also, but separately, on the same day and terms, sell the HOUSES AND LOTS, one having on it a large, convenient, and well constructed Store House; and, if public sentiment be true, there is not a hetter stand for a Store in the surrounding country.

Also—on the same day, one half mile west of the Mill, I will sell a GOOD FARM, containing about 10th Acres, on a credit of one year, the purchaser giving bound and security as above. Sale on the premises.

PETER L. BECKNER, Com'r.

November 3, 1849.—It

Dried Peaches.

On the 7th day of Jumarry, 1850.

The removal will be made immediately after Christmas, and the School opened at that place

On the 7th day of Jumarry, 1850.

The Academic year extends from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of Jumarry, 1850.

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consent of such Guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and practically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Professor. Col. MORGAN, heing one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was fir a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality. Notice.

In consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE, one of the partners in the firm of W. H. GREENUP & CO., the partnership was dissolved on the 21st Sept. last. All persons indebted to the concern must come forward and settle their accounts immediately, as it is necessary that the business should be closed without delay. Those having claims against the concern with delay. lay. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are fully authorized to close the business in liquidation.

W. H. GREENUP,

NELSON ALLEY,
NELSON ALLEY,
II. B. FARRAR,
H. L. JUDGE,
Of James T. Judge, dec'd.
Frankfort, October 31, 1849.—26-1md

P. HARKINS.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the TAILOR.

ING RUSINESS on Main street, in the shop formerly occupied by Win. Mathews, Win. Bridges, and more recently by G. W. Cook, one door above Bacon's Store, and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashiona and taste of the day.

Frankfort, October 23, 1849.—191f

Negroes Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A PLOUGH BOY, and a GIRL or WOMAN, who understands weshing and milking.

A. W. DUDLEY. ilking. November 2, 1859.

W. D. STONE, Dentist, Will be in Frenkfort on Monday the 12th o, November, and will remain there a few days at the MANSION HOUSE, where he will be ready to attend to all calls in his projects. tend to all calls in his prolession. Frankfort, 30, 1849, -31d W. D. STONE.

THE BATTERY SILENCED!! Not another Shot in the Locker !!!

The superb manner in which our Clothing is got up, and the very low prices which we offer them, is well calculated to silence small batteries.

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merlin Drawers, and under Shirts, and Pancy Handkerchlefs, to which we ask especial attention.

They are also in receipt of the largest stock of READY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever brought to this Market! The Clothes were made by experienced and skillful workmen, under the direction of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point of workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEATEN.

H. P. NEWELL'S Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New



NEWELL'S REPOSITORY, AT FRANKFORT, KY.,

door be ow the Weisiger House, on Ann Street ONE splendid CLARRENCE COACH; ONE ROCKAWAY CUACH; Two six Passenger ROCKAWAYS; Two five Passenger ROCKAWAYS; BRITSKAS; BUGGIES, HAPNESS, &c. LOW FOR CASH. Carriages of every description built to order. Second hand Carriages and Buggies-good bargains.

October 23, 1849.

HARDWARE.

Western Military Institute.

To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution, bave selected for its permauent location, the lamous

Blue Lick Springs,

and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that is now offered \$75 per mouth for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this time \$2.500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Rall-load under construction in Kentucky, whilst others of the same class are receiving, in different parts of the United States, \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assistant Angineers.

tant Angineers.
Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and a lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A M., President and Superin-tendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy, HON, THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, 4 boxes Axes; Files; Mill and Cross-Cut Sawa; Ames's Spades and Shovels; Locks, Butts and Hinges; Screws and assorted Nails; 20 boxes assorted Glass; Looking Glasses, and many other articles. Constitutional and International Law,
J. D. DEBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy,
Commerce and Commercial Law,
MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient
Languages, Logic, Buctoric and Ancient History,
CAPT R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern GROCERIES.

GROUGHTES.

40 barrels Old Wheat FLOUR;

20 sacksold RIO COFFEE;

3 hogsheads prime New Orleans SUGAR;

2 barrels large and small LOAF SUGAR;

Crackers; Butter and Cheese; Tea;

Mackerel; Pandles; Soap;

10 Barrels Eagle Hydrantic Cement;

2 new pattern CUAL SIOVES;

Water-Proof BOOTS;

6 cases BOOTS and SHOES, a good article—all w for Cash.

October 23, 1849.

Wewell's Buildings. CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.
CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.
CAPT. SAML. P. BASTOM, Post Adjutant.
J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.
Location.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical

or physical.

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the lustitute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactority passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled

o a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the

ernor.

ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers, and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every user of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT,

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, initiary lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

Payable hulf yearly, in advances

Payable bulf yearly, in advance. Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year, \$160 00 110. do, do, (Preparatory Department,) 130 60 French and Spanish Languages, extra, each, 10 00 For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kennicky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky." F. W. CAPERS.

Fancy and Variety Store!! MRS. KRESS, Mansion House,

October 10, 1849.--8ds

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky Is now receiving a general assortment of MILLI-NERY GOOD's, consisting, in part, of Pearl, Straw and French Lace Bonnets, a general assortment of Rib-bons; fine French and common Flowers, Veils, &c., &c. Boonets of all descriptions made to order in the most fashionable style.

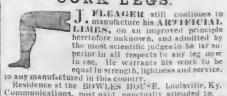
LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS. LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS.

Shawls, Scarfs, Dress Handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket Handerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid and Picnett Gloves. Head Dresses, Tuck and Side Combs. &c., &c. VARIETY GOODS, consisting, in part, of Perfunery; Fancy Soaps; Toilet, Pocket and Fine Combs; Silk and Buckskin Purses; Steel, Gilt and Silver Beads, Rings and Tassels for purses; Cotton Cord: Pins, Necdes. &c., &c., with many other articles in the Variety Line.

Mrs. & Ress respectfully solicits pationage. She will receive the latest lashions for making bonnets, every mouth during the season.

October 2, 1849.

CORK LEGS.



ommunications, post paid, punctually attended to.

REFERENCE—Dr. Gross, Professor of Surgery In the
ulversity of Louisville, Ky.

I am also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a su-

Terms made known on application, or by letter Louisville, October 19, 1819.—d3t w889-11t

HYDRACLIC CEMENT. 10 BBLS. Louisville Hydrautic Cement, received per Oct. 19, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

W E continue, as we have done for ten years past, to
manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink,
and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any
in the country, and the low price at which we now sell
Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers Inducements for
Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing ont
an Eastern article at a higher cost by the addition of
freight, insurance, and exchange
We have every necossary appliance of machinery to
make these articles to the best advantage, and are pre
pared to fill all orders with dispatch.
We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from
Pittsburgh an 1 St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile.
We invite the special attention of Western Bealess to
these facts.

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

LIFE INSURANCE. 四 四 四 四 山 Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

TIME REDUCED.

Time of Passenger Train through 2; hours, Frankfort, October 27, 1849.—d1mo.

Geniting Apples.

UST received 16 barrels Apples, very fine, and for sale by the barrel, bushel, or dozen, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 24, 1849.

OLD WHISKEY.-27 bbls. four years old Whiskey a superior article, for sale by October 30, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

To Pork Dealers.

ANDREW MONROE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CINCINNATI.

NEW LITERARY DEPOT,

AT TAYLOR'S BOOK STORE,

KENTUCKY

Collegiate and Military Institute.

FRANKLIN SI'RINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-

TY, KENTUCKY

past 2 P. M.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Soci-CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000!!! THE greater portion of this road having been re-laid with the I Rait and the balance put in complete repair, the Cars have resumed their regular trips, Lenving FANK FORT at S A. M. and 2 P. M., Leaving LEXINGTON at 6 A. M and half

The undersigned, as Agent for the above Institution, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This Company has a Local Board of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

ion. The prompt manner in which all losses have been adusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to uch as are disposed to insure.

Printed statements explanatory of the business, and the advantages of Life Insurance, will be furnished on mulication.

WE are prepared to put up Pork at Frankfort in the best manner and at the cheapest rate.
Oct. 31, 1849-lm H. GILTNER & Co. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—A large lot in store and for sale by [Oct. 8-] SAM. HARRIS. The Lexington Atlas will publish to amount of \$2 nd charge this office.

Col. ALLEN'S CUBA CIGARS—Instore and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS. South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, COMMON CIGARS.—A large lot in atore and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS. REFER TO-HON, J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.
E. H. TVYLOR, Esq. Frankfort, Ky.
R. PINOELL, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
P. S. Bush, Esq., Covington, Ky.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3-1849*

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best ar-ticle, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

MAYSVILLE COTTON.—A large lot of the best, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS. CHEWING TOBACCO.—The best article, different kinds, in store and for sale by October 8, 1849.

SAM. HARRIS.

BACON AND LARD.—The best Bacon and Lard.
in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

Newest and Cheapest ASH CLOTHING STORE,



as it is now, consists in a well se-lected assortment of

Frankfort, Ky. October 20, 1849.—tf

LAZ. LINDSEY, S now receiving 1800 Barrels NEW YORK

Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs. DODD & CO., .

144, Main Street, Cincinnati,

Will. open to their retail trade this Fail, the most choice selection of LAHIES' FURS they have ever had in Store; comprising nearly every style of Mullitat is worn by Ladies, Misses or Children; some of them very rich and beautiful Victorines; flat and round Boas; Polonaise; Wristlets; Riding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties; Swan Trimmings, &c., all conveniently arranged in the second story, where a selection can be made at leisure. The Ladies of Cincinnati and the neichboring cities, who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are requested to keep our stock in nilnd.

144. Main street, three doors below Fourth.

Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. II.
PERRY, Master, will run as a regular
packet hetween Frankfort and Cincinnati.

miday and Friday, at 10 A. M.
Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.
Leaves Uncumati for Frankfort every Sunday, at 10
. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at

Regular Louisville Packet.

THE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munay's Landing every Saturday at 8 p'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at lo'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Sanday and Wedesday at 9 o'oclock. For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1845-831-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co. Regular Louisville Packet.

THE Packet BLUE WING will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munday's landing every Mon day at 12 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at 10 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Tues day and Friday at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1848-31-11. JNO. WATSON & Co.

Agents for Bultimore and Western Oyster Line

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON.

lle solicits a share of the public palronage.

He has also fitted up his lee Cream Saloon as an Oys-ter Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, rankfort, Oct. 16, 1849-dtf.



S now open for the Season. None but the best Li-quors are to be found at this establishment. Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or supper Partles to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849. Piano Forte Warerooms, N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

PETERS & FIELD, TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with Plano Fortes,
From the unrivalled Manufacturers. NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, tiving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each maturiment.

instrument.

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary Letters from a great m ny Purchasers, expressing entire satisfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city.

Orders from the interior will receive prompt attention, and instruments selected with care.

N. B. Old Pianos taken in part payment. We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Eastern Publishers.

Clacinnati, October 4, 1849—4

pulcation.
1: Foffice on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.
THO. D. TILFORD, Agent.
Dr. J. M. Mills, Medical Examiner.
Frankfort, Oct., 1849—tf [Yeoman copy.]

HALBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS, best article, in store, and for sale by October 8, 1849.-d SAM. HARRIS.

CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES—In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

October 8, 1849.

AT TAYLOR'S BOOK STORE,

North Side Main Street.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of Novells,
A Magazines, &c. in a cheap form, just received
and kept constantly on hand. All the latest Works as
they are issued from the Press, will be received at this
establishment at the earliest momeol. The following
are a portion of the works on hand: The History of Pendennis, by Thackaray: the Woodsman, by James; Last
of the Caxtons: Recollections of Antony, by Pumas,
Memoirs of a Physician, by the same; Queen of the Gipsies, by Averill: hie in California, by same; Los Gringos, by St. Wise; Puritan and his Baughter, by Paulding; the Little Savage, by Capt. Maryatt; Seven Capi
tal Sins, by Eugene Sne, &c. &c &c.

Constantly on hand—Law, Medical, Theological,
School and Miscellmucons Books, Statlonery of
every kind, at the lowest prices, at

TAYLOR'S BOOKSTORE.

Frankfort, October 31, 1849.—26-34 On Main street, one door above Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store. I take great pleasure in announcing o the citizens of Frankfort and its icirity, that i have regularly estab

Inder Shirts. and Drawers: Hats: Caps. Hanke Shirts. and Drawers: Hats: Caps. Hanke Shirts. and Drawers: Hats: Caps. Hanke Choises: Suspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Carpet Hags, &c.

I do not like to bast, therefore. I say simply to all those who wish to get any thing in my line, to give me call, examine my zoods, and judge for yourselves. Geutlemen: if you wish to get a good article, good fit, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any hetter than to walk into my store, and I shall endeavor to satisfy you in every respect.

L. ROSENFELD.

Also, SO Barrels Pennsylvania (LOVER SEED, varranted article.

144, Main Street, Cincinnnti,

WM. DODD or Co.,
144. Main street, three doors below Fourth.
177 We will pay particular attention to forwarding Muffs and Furs ordered from a distance.
Cincinnati, Oct. 20, 1849.—d

The Diana will leave Frankfort for Cincipnati every

For freight or passage apply on Board, or to
June 26, 1849-872-ti LAZ, LINDSEY Agent.

Oysters! Oysters!!

WE are constantly receiving

Oysters! Oysters!!

HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Bal timore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity.



MERRILL'S BAKERY, WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY. N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati T BISCUIT;
ter Crackers;
ter Crackers;
cackers;
Always on hend at the lowest prices. PILOT BISCUIT; Butter Crackers;

Soda Crackers: Cincinnati, October 4-d.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toyn, Cutlery, Looking Glass
Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut
street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinuati; and 30
Platt street, New York.

Oct 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor,

No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to aell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

		MISSOURI.		٠	KENTUCKY
Lb.	Lump.	Lb.	Lump.		12 Lump.
5	do.	5			16 do.
8	do.	25	do.		6 Twist.
12	do.	12	do.		dec. dec.
16	do.	16	do.		
Cinci	nnati, Oci	tober 4.	1849d		

STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walant Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, U.

CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted PEPPER,
CLOVES,
ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON,
The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages switted to the RATALL TRADE, and neatly labeled.

Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
African Cavenne Pepper Sauce in Postles

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground CUFFEE packed in papers to order, for Whart Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.

"Hotels and Steam Hoats supplied at short notice, and one-ampable terms."

There is and Steam Hoats supplied at shorter and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

PHERE ENDS.—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.

Horeas:—Gall House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hind or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enometed Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foodscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Blotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quilts; Ink; Water Colors; Perforaced Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orrerys; Tolluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by

GEORGE COX.

71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
October 4, 1849.—d

Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Clucionatl. COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE

PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE states.
A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Ware, Broms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on band and lor sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly Jacented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every description.

description.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, tectober 5, 1849.—d

C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missiouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO, of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Fobacco Establishment. Having accepted the Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers, ealers will be furnished at the lowest Eastern price.
All orders for articles not in our line, will be promptified.

Cincinuali, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849

Apples.

25 BBLS, in store and for sale by October 13, 1849, TODD & CRITTENDEN.

A PPLES: -5 harrels Apples just received and tor

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

1 PALe pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy,—pure and old; 2 mall Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very fine and old; 1 half pipe Otard Cognec Brandy; \$ cask old Jansica Eun;

cask old Jannica Eum;
cask superior old Holland Gin;
cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;
cask "Huff Gordon" Golden Sherry;
cask "Harnony" Pale Sherry;
cask "Gordon" Madeira;

2 Cask "Gridon" Madeira; 2 Cask file Tenerite Wine; 2 Casks "Robert Byns's" London Bro. Stout, 10 bbls. Old Peach Brandy, very superior; 10 bbls. Old Bourbon, (very superior; 10 bbls. Old Bourbon, (very superior.) For sale on a rat or by the bottle by October 20 1840 Octuber 19, 1849.

GRAY & GEORGE. Fine Cordials, &c.!

1 case Curacao: 2 cases French Cordials, assorted; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted;
1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe;
1 case Punch Essence;
2 cases Muscat def: ontignau;
1 case Hochelmer Wine;
4 cases Catowba Wine;
5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret.
For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

October 12, 1849. CHEESE. - Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

CANDIANS, -50 whole, half and quarter boxes of werk's" Star thindles; 20 boxes lest Summer Mould Candles, for sale by GRAV & GEORGE, October 12, 18-19.

SUNDRIES.—Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pocket Books, Port Monais, Lailies' Work Boxes, Ball Memorandums, Needle Cases, Nut-Crackers, Segar Cases, Bead Purses, Razors, Shaving Boxes—and a general assortment of "Notions too tedious to mention." For sale by GRAY & GEORGE, October 12, 1849.

HAVANA SEGARS.—Our stock of fine Segars is excellent. If you really wish a good. Segar, and no mistake, call at GRAY & CEORGE'S.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Warth Manufacturers and other consumers in this region.

Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been expected the received in the Manufacturers and other consumers in this region.

Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been expected the present sugment. been perfected the present summer, and give us advan-tages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Deal-

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.
On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We

rita such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in a market.

BUTLER & BROTHER.

Wholesale Paper Dealers. Main street, between Fifth and Slxth.

Cinclinati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Find St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. PRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their large as-STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

Weisiger H
Frankfort, KentBY THOS. 5
Frankfort, April 1, 1849.—860tf

John C. Herndon.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANCFORT KENTUCKY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFONT KENTCCKY,

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—
the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts
in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d
door above the Court House.

The will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for property lost, and for arrears of pay.

April 1, 1849—599-t1

Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Annew Monroe. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care. April 1.1844—599-t1

B. B. SAYRE'S English, Classical and Mathematical School WILL commence its next session on the 24th day of September.

ptember. ix or eight Boarders can be well accommodated. August 28, 1849-881-11

Morton & Griswold, Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky. HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

AW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, qualty, and price. The Colleges, Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or retail.

April 1, 1845—651-by.

KIMBALL'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Deguerreotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, in the most reasonable terms.

Evanteept Season 11 1868 - 883 nable terms. Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Doctor Geo. Stealey

WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. August 21, 1849-880-tf

Fine Cigars.

PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe, Habanna, Colorado, Regalia, Greuadero's Regalia, El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine, at
PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6 1849 -887

Fine Tobacco.

FERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing To-bacco; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tohacco; sun Cured, Swet Leaf, and Common Tohacco, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1848.—887

NEW GOODS!!!

R. KNOTT, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY ..

H AS THIS DAY commenced receiving his large and FALL AND WINTER GOODS

In view of a heavy Fall trade, he has purchased the largest assortment of Goods he ever brought to this market, and can say, without fear of contradiction, that no Retail Store in the West can offer greater inducements to purchasers than he can. His entire stock is new, and has been selected by himself in the Eastern Cities, from the latest importations.

His Stock comprises the largest and most desirable lot of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.

Ever offered in this place. It would be impossible to give an enumeration of his articles in a common advertisement, and it is deemed unnecessary to do so, taking it for granted that all in want of goods will call and examine for themselves.

If Give him an early call.

Sept. 11, 1849.—883

BARREL fresh Almonds, just received and for sale April 25.

COTTON YARNS.—500 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500;
350 doz. Oldham & Toud's 600;
12" doz. do. 700;
160 doz. do. 800;
223 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yarns;
200 doz. 600 do. do; in store and for sale by
Lanuary 1, 1849.

January 1, 1849. HARRY I. TODD. ROBERT II. CRITTENDEN

TODD & CRITTENDEN,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers. And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors FRANKFORT, KY.
January 25, 1848

ROBERT STEVENSON, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

Honse and Sign Painter, Gullder and Ginzler, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries, Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing: and Ceiling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpeutine, Size and

oniposition Colors, and every style of interior decora Mixed Paint for family use, for saje.

Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal erms.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House, HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fit ted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE, which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the chy, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-wo men and any one washing clothes.

WASHED OR SCOURED,

can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretotore so liberally be-Oct. 4, 1849-870-tf

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.
DOZ. assorted sizes Wostenhoim's celebrated "Anglo Saxon" Pocket Knives; doz., various qualities and sizes of Rogere & Wosten

olm's Cutlery, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. Preserves and Brandy Fruits.

CASE preserved Peaches; 1 case preserved Quinces;

I case preserved Citron;
I case preserved Citron;
I case assurted Plums, E. Walnuts, Limes, &c.;
I case preserved Canton Ginger;
4 cases Red and Black Currant Jelly;

1 case Brandy Frunes,
1 case Brandy Peaches;
2 cases Brandy E. Walnuts, Plums, Grapes, &c.
For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.
October P2, 1849.

Cranberries. 2 BBLS. very fine, just received and for sale by Oct. 12, 1819. GRAY & GEORGE.

NEW LIVERY STABLE. HENRY GILTNER RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to furnish all who may favor him with a call, with first rate. Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most

reasonable terms.
The has lately purchased a fine new six passenger Coach, which can be had at all hours of the day or night, with a careful driver.

Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderate

Frankfort. Sept. 23, 1845-676-4.f

20 BARRELS, Old Rectified Whiskey, in store and B. F. JOHNSON. (Jan. 1, 1849.)

VINEGAR.

5 BBLS. Ctder Vinegar, a fine article for family use. picking, &c.; in store and for sale by sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Weisiger House. Frankfort, Kentucky, BY THOS. S. THEOBALD.



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53, Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 1849.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the gret Monday of December nest, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public. nternational and Constitutional Law. Lectures will edelivered upon the various branches and subjects, by our professors.

our prolessors.

Those by Professor Henry A. Bullarn will embrace.

I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times.
II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Ro

nan Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Commercial Law as it relates to decramile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreight-

Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreight ment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a Greneral Ship; of Freight, Jettisum, and Average Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens. and Stoppage in Transitu.

11. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Ciminal Jurisdiction.

Salvage and in the latters in line and average character of lis work and his charge Planed, Tongue and Groved Plar and for sale cheap. Planeling done terms.

Frankfort November 21—841—tf.

Inal Jurisdiction.

11. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures
and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

1. The Common Law of England as it was in England,
and as it is now bond in the United States in the
Federal and State Governments.

11. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and
of the several States.

11. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained
in England and as now recognized and practiced
in the Courts of the United States, and a portion
of the State Courts.

11. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in
Equity.

Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two holls, and consisting of a lecture. etween one and two nones, and consisting or a fecture, ecitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, hesides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every mrisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the supreme court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of weatle.

Inst Monday in August, and close with the end of the unistication, from the Justice of the Peaceto the Supress. This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who deeper the payment of the sum of five dollars to the beautiful additional into the shool he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the beautiful pay or otherwise aligned professor the sum fixed for his reward.

The faculty or Secretary of the University, and therepair incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise at six each professor the sum fixed for his reward.

The deeper of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the the Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup on incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise

ne lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course. alter having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

H. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans October 18:19. New Orleans, October, 1849.

New Grocery Store. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened a new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, ore change for Country Produce.

J.W. ALLEN.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf

I. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at tend to building and repairing of Mills, pror

by either water or steam, on the most improved plans. All work warranted to give entire satisfiction. Chair ges moderate. Apply to T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort. Ky.

REFERENCES: Doxon & Graham, Fighthbut. Addison Marshall, steamer Sea Gull. Capt. W. Gronge, Woodford county. June 24, 1849-872-3m*

4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes.

B. F. BAKER & CO 456 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY., that they are now in receipt of their FALL where the that they are now in receipt of their FALL where the that they are now in receipt of their FALL where the their fall where ever offered. Having a house in Boston, and being largely engaged in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern dealers, as their goods are manufactured expressly in meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to them here or to 73 Pearl street, Boston, will meet with proportion of the property of the second control of the seco ronipt attention Sept 4, 1849-88.-9t \$3-(ch; Jour.)

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale. THE undersigned offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, his place on Lexington Hill, known as Pleasant Ilill. He has had a survey and plat made of the property, and divided it into lots varying in size from 56 by 60 feet, to 160 by 160 feet.

Copies of the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office, Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion House.

Anyinformation relative to price, terms of sale, situa-tion, &c., can be had of J. R. Page, on the premises, of Jas. S. Evans, Frankfort, or of the undersigned, at the 2nd Auditor's office. P. S. I will also sell the House and lot, lately occupie by Juo. D. Rake, on the opposite side of the Turnpik from the above, and owned by nayself and James flatan.

T.S. P.

Frankfort, Ky . September 19, 1848-832-1f.

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoinin Harrodaburg. Sept. 1849.—885-1y

S. J. JOHN'S,

Cabinet, Chair and Sola Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main und Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Uncinnati, June 12, 1849—870-tl.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. Johnson Buckner,

Detrurns his grateful thanks to line citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

January 5, 1849.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers,

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O. . A LSD, Bends, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Heposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c. The services of Mr. T. D. Booth, late of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of Historical and Portrait Engraving.

The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T.
JONES, a practical Engraver.

Aug. 28, 1849—881 6m

Dissolution. The Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. Newell.

R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1. 1849.—882-11.

The Jurisprum.

Roman Law and the Roman Law and Itles in er derived from France, Spain, or States.

Those by Professor Tukonork H. McCalks, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Musters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Tork, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Naratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private Internation al Law.

12. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private Internation al Law.

13. International Law, embracing the Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private Internation al Law.

14. Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as sheretofore.

15. Collections attended to in any of the counties adjoinal and taken an office over the Lexington, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and taken an office over t PHIENIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. and the public generally, that he has re-built his steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line ou the shortest notice, and in a workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new improvements in Machinery, he object of which is to save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the character of lifs work and his charges.

Planed, Tongue and Groved Plank, always on hand aml for sale cheap. Planeing done for others on good terms.

Frankfort Female Seminary,

Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Nold. THE next session will commence on the first Monday in August next, and continue twenty weeks. From, and after the commencement of the next session, the number of pupils will be limited to thirty live, to be taught entirely by the Principals, without the aid of As-

sistant Teachers. Terms per Session of 20 Weeks. Fuition, boarding, washing, &c., \$10 00
Tuition, without board, \$25 00
Music on Piano-forte or Guitar, \$25 00
Modern Languages, Painting and Drawing, each, 10 00 One half to be paid in advance.

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter to lose of session. No deduction will be made for ab-

ence except in cases of protracted illness, July 10, 1849-874-tf Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

AT FRANKFORT, KY. THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the

15 00 12 00 20 00 15 00 The Latin and Modern La No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan-uages are embraced in the regular course of studies in

Terms of Tuition, per Session.

pard, including washing, &c., per week, -Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal. S. ROBINSON, Principal. Frankfort, July 17, 1849-875

Walnut Hill Female Institute, Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf

Executor's Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of James T. Judge dec'd, by note or otherwise, are carnestly requested to call and settle immediately. And all persons having claims against the estate will present them properly proven and sworn to, to the undersigned, who may be tound at the Commonwealth office.

H. L. JUDGE,
Executors of James T. Judge, dec'd.
Sept. 25, 1849—885-31.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell my farm on the Kentucky river, about two miles from Frankfort; it contains about SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES, and is well adapted for a Stock Farm. Persons wishing to purchase will be able to get a bargain. Purthaseing to purchase will be able to get a bargain. Purthaseing to purchase will be able to get a bargain. Purthase TERMS—One fourth in four months, and the balance in one, two and three years, negotiable paper. Frankfort, sept. 5, 1848—850—16. THO S. PAGE.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

BBLS, Clover and Timothy Seed, received per Diana, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.
October 19, 1849.

TO Millers and Mill Owners.

It ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at the contained of the Principal developed to the pupils committed to the issue of the pupils committed to the pupils as a sisted by Mr. John Lewis, of Llanguler, one of the most accomplished and able fleachers in this country. He has a sisted by Mr. John Lewis, of Llanguler, one of the most accomplished and able fleachers in this country. He has a sisted by Mr. John Lewis, of Llanguler, one of the most accomplished and able fleachers in this country. He has a sisted by Mr. John Lewis, of Llanguler, one of the most accomplished and able fleachers in this country. He has a sisted by Mr. John Lewis, of Llanguler, one of the most accomplished and able fleachers in this country. He has a sisted by Mr. John Lewis, the pupils care, the greatest advantages that his taleuts, his energy and his means can afford. SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON.

that his taleuts, his energy and his means can afford. Tuition in the Junior Class,
Tuition in the Senior Class,
Roard, including washing, &c., per session,
Music by Mr. PAFL SCHMIDT,
For use of Piano, Que half the Board and Tuition payable in advance,

One-half the Board and Tuition payable in advance, the balance at the end of the sesson. In consequence of the large addition that has been made to the buildings, a greater number of pupils can now he taken into the family of the Principal. For the want of room he was compelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of his friends, the last session. A punctual attendance at the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the classes are then formed. Having already a number engaged for the next session, those who wish to send their daughturs or wards, had better secure places for them before the commencement of the session.

Address, Lexington, Ky.

September 11, 1849-882-2m

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing husiness in Frankfort for WE have now been doing husiness in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time bave heen very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indented to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say, "A word to the wise," cc.

SCOTT & HARBESON. wise," &c. SCOTT & HARBSON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby notified that we are seiling at very reduced prices, for CASII. Call and sec. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—859-tf

BOWLES HOUSE.

On Market, between First and Second Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOHN P. HAGGIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoining doublines Harrodaburg. Sept. 1849.—885-19

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON.

Determined to make-Prankfort his permanent residence offers his services to the public. Office st. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kenty.

July 6. 1847—769-1f.

fo the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky.

ONE year has now nearly clapsed since we first laid the loundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are about erecting a new Sealding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singering Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 floog daily.

We have added considerably to our flog Prins: all have neen re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Perk Pricking Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all lines find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and exective to the utmost of our ability, my business extended to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Drovers have had an opportucity of proving that our business is conducted with therality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

We would call the attention of those Farmers resi-

ssive year.
We would call the attention of those harmers resi or Straw, in this paper,

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18,9-87,-610

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSURIER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, lor the liberal patronage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and gool articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. RECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish

· PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, susual, with all the delicacies required on party occa-ions. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the ions. His IFE CREAM SALOUN IS still open as a secution of Visitors, and every attention required will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor in with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.

FINE CIGARS .- Just received from Baltimore aunther lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regulia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

1-4 DDZ. Rowland's superior Mill Saws; 12 doz. Rowland's superior Cross t'ut Saws; just received and for sale by

Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. NAILS! NAILS!?
75 KEGS Nails, "Eagle Works," from 3d. to 20d; 20 kegs Fencing Nails, 3d, and 10d; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

ROWLAND'S MILL & CROSS CUT SAWS.

TABLE CUTLERY.

10 Sets best quality Ivory handled Knives and Forks, fifty one pieces in each;
50 set Buck, Wood and Horn Handled Knives and Forks, various qualities and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

25,000 FIRST quality Havana Segars, assurted brands—"Ducal Crowns," "Monte Christo," and "Colorado Camones;" in store and for 'sale by Sept. II. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Tac;"
2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities:
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine, do. do;
1 quarter casks Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks "Wheelbigh Gin," prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Run;
10 bbls, good Capper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light; 10 doz. South side Maderra, pure and nutty; 25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret; 5 doz, pure old Port; 30 baskets Champalane, assorted hrands—Binninger's Mum." Brigham's Grape Leaf," "Cordon Blue."

These Wines are of the very best quality—superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low. Sept. 11.

50 FLOUR!—MISSOURI FLOUR.
150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Obio Flourins store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

OUR stock of flardware, Building, House Furnishing and Farming, is extensive and thorough, and will be sold low. We have Plane Irons, single and double; Augura, short shank and concave; Locks of every kiml; Screws of all sizes; Files, various kinds and sizes; Shovels and Tougs; Shovels; Spades; Hoes; Picks; Mattocks; Cleavers; Pitch Forks; Mannie Forks; Trace and Dog Chains; Bell mettal and Pareclain Kettles. Mattocks; Cleavers; Pitch Forks: Mannie Forks; Trace aml Dog Chains; Bell mettal and Porcelain Kertles, Stock and Die; Spoons, Tea and Table; Rat Traps; Waf-fle Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers: Flesh Forks; Sieves; Tubs, Water Buckets; Puint Brushes; Augur Handles, Rip, Pannel and Wood Saws, &c. Sept. 11, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BACON-HAMS AND SHOELDERS. 500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,060 lbs, strictly prime Pork House Shoulders; ir store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

10 BBLS. Plantation Molasses, in best cooperage; 5 do. Sugar flouse do. do. do; 3 do. N. York Golden Syrup; in store and fe sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN. CANDLES. STAR AND MOULD.—50 boxes. Star Camiles. 10 lb. 20 lb. and 32 lb. boxes. in store, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. 11, 1849.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR. -30 bhds, strictly V prime New Orleans Sugar, in stone, and for sale by Sept. In, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN. No. 1, ROSIN SOAP .-- 40 boxes Cornwall's No.

Y 1 Rosin Soap, just received and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

and for sale by Sept. 11. 75 BAGS best Eastern Rio Coffee; 20 do, Government Java Coffee; 12 do, Maracaibo Coffee; in store and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

100 SMOOTH covered Benijohns, assorted from a gal. to 5 galls.; just received and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRUTTENDEN. TEA-GREEN AND BLACK.

201b haves superior quality Green Fea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in half und papers; in store and for sale by
Sept. II.
TODD & CRITTENDEN. UTICA LIME.

50 BBES, best quality of white Utica Lime, lu ex cellent order; in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

1010 & CRITTENDEN.

REFINED SUGAR from N. York and St. Louis. 20 BBLS. Double Refined Crushed Sugar

10 do. do. do. Powdered Sugar;
15 boxes do. do. Losf Sugar;
20 bbls. cheaper qualities of Loal Sugar—just receive and for sale by

TODH & CRITTENDEN. Sept. 11, 1849.

Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would there-ore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a name of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WIEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed take the Straw innoediately off the ground, so as to seare a large supply before the commencement of the sea

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky. June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.] TOBACCO. UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun nred, a very fine article, at PIERSON'S.

d this day by mutual consent.

HENRY SAMICH, will settle up the business of HENRY SAMICH. the late concern, and continue the business under own name. HENRY SAMUEL, RICHARD BERRY. Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1849.—883-3t

INSURANCE, THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-

CHARTERED IN 1836. CAPITAL-\$300,000.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satusfactory manner in, which all loases are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

August 10, 1847—774—4f.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

nutities.

SEC. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured memor to rany sum paid in or secured as a premium of insure to said Company during the year preceding such ection, shall have one vote, either in person, or by

the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also beenfilled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, one vote, in the same manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the notes given for premiums in advance, may be given up to be cancelted.

Sec. 5. The officers of this Company, within one month subsequent to the first day of January, in each year, shall cause an estimate to be made of the profus, and true state of the affairs of the soid Company, as near as may be, for the preceding year; and all such dividends as may be declared by the Trustees, shall be piaced to the credit of the persons enlitted thereto on the books of the Company, and each person so entitled may receive a certificate therefor. No certificate, however, shall be issued for any sum less than teu dollars. Such dividend certificates to contain a proviso that the amount named therein is liable for any loss by said Company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or pay interest on such certificates at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum; but no dividend shall ever be declared and payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

Sec. 6. The statement required to be made by the act.

ms during the same period amount-DISBURSEMENTS. DISBURSEME
Amount paid for salaries, seaso
Physicians and Trustees, Clerk
hire, &c..
Amount paid for resinsurances,
Advertising, Office sent, Print
ing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarantic capital,
&c., &c.
Amount paid to Agents, for
Commissions, State Taxes,
Medical Examinations, Exchange, &c., \$7,761 45

Cash on hand. States and Your Vork State Stucks Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium on Lite Policies. Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents, Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quar terly payments on first year's perniums. Amount of Premiums charged against sub 2,717 81

Amount liable for losses \$203.Ur9 34 Number of New Policies Issued.

Whole number of Policies issued out of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do do intrd year, do do fonth year,

Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165.937 69 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165.937 69

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Pleanium on policies that have run for twelve mouths, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certricates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Siz per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash.

MORRIS FRANKLIN. Pressions.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT. Vice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

1 12 1 36 1 53 1 53 1 96 2 09 3 21 4 91 1 00 1 31 1 35 1 69 1 91 1 96 2 32 3 35

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the pre nium therefor amounts to \$30-a note for 30 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be Issued for a limited period or for the whole term of the accumulation ultimately adventised annually among them, whether the policy be Issued for a limited period or for the whole term of the Late of the company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamph'ets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is pirepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

The Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

The Company of the Company of the Agencies.

The University of the Company of the Agencies of the Company of the Agencies.

The University of the Company of the Agencies of the Company of the Agencies.

The University of the Company of the Agencies of the Company of the Agencies.

The University of the Company of the Agencies of the Company of th

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
H. WINGATE. Agent.

Removal.

MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS:
OCCUPANTIAL COUNTY SECURITY OF SECURITY O

Will lisure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of triver navigation.

IP The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. I. TODII, Agent.

May 22, 1849—807-11

Protection-Insurance Com-pany of Hartford, Coun.

THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most ravor able terms.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Baxembly, do enect as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Life Insurance Company.

SEC. 2. The business of the said Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments and grant and purchase annuities.

proxy, duly signed by the person effecting such insurar and every person holding a certificate or certificate the Company, (not discharged by payment of lesses, the amount of me hundred dollars, shall also been to not vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, in the same property.

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

SEC. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April 54, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

SEC. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the 1'ompany in its present corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

change, &c .. . 324.28+ 68 for payments in advance of the 60 days

> \$165,937 69 In addition to which, the Company bolds aubscription notes, the remainder of autee capital unused by premiums,

1-21

Premiums for four years.
From which deduct amount of disbursements for lour years. \$218,237 83

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolved this day by mutual consent. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-17

During the year ending April 16th. 1849, 1,821 policies \$142,191 05

19,919 39 Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, - \$77.856 78

4.083 19 2.017 21

First year, Second year.

Dr. Lewis Sneed. Medical Examiner. Frankfort. Ky., June 15, 1849.

For Sale. A SPRIGHTLY agero girl, about 9 or 10 years old.
August 14, 1849-879-17